No. 2882

THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

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SUCCESS

ESLIE'S WEEKLY heads the list of 32 publications in which appeared during 1909 and 1910 the advertising of a manufacturer of food stuffs.

The amount expended for space in Leslie's Weekly for this advertiser was \$1,495.81.

The number of replies received was 2,398 and the cost per inquiry was $62\frac{4}{10}$ cents.

The advertiser had doubts regarding Leslie's Weekly's circulation in the homes. His investment dispelled his doubts and proved our statements.

96½% subscription circulation is the kind of circulation which finds the greatest number of possible purchasers for any article of merit.

This advertiser's name will be given on request.

Let us prove Leslie's Weekly's statements to you.

Rate \$1.00 a line till May 1, 1911

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN

Advertising Manager

225 Fifth Avenue, New York

Leslie's

CHAS. B. NICHOLS

Western Manager

Marquette Building, Chicago

D

Pic

Red Cedar Chest Is a Fine Xmas Gift

al XMAS entalog "W" shows styles and prices.
PIEDHONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 65, Statesville, N. C.

I Can Increase **Your Earnings** If you wantan independent business of your own requiring no capital, mail your name and address and let me send you our Big Free 62-Fage Book showing low you may earn \$3,000 til. 600 a year in the I Estate, Brokerage Insurance Business we success. It equips you aking branches, and gives

you a valuable Commercial Law Course Free. Clerks, Book Keepers, Salesmen, Agents, Solicitors and others should investigate this. Send no money, simply your name and address and I will mar, you our Big 62-Page Book, absolutely free. Write today, International Realty Corp., 4428 Mashattan Big., Chicage Successors to The Gross Co. and H. W. Cross & Co.



Learn Photography,
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Engravers and Three-Color Operators Earn From \$20 to \$50 Per Week. Only college in the world where these paving professions are taught successfully. Established IT years. Endorsed by International Association of Photo-Engravers and Photoparphers' Association of Illinois. Terms easy and living inexpensive. Graduates assisted in securing good positions. Write for catalogue, and appecting course in which make are interneted.

Blacell Celege of Photo-Engraving | S85 Wahash Ave., Blacel Celege of Photo-Engraving | Emmigham, Illinois. L. H. BISSELL Pros.



"Dolorie" Fob

Patented
Any desired monogram
at one-third to one-fifth the
price charged by other manafacturers.
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Monogram illustrated Actual Size.

Monogram illustrated Actual Size.

Best quality swivel used; inonogram and mountings heavily gold plated, 18 K. (warranted) and polished.

Only \$1.00

DON'T SHOUT"

THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 717, Perry Bldg., Phila

THE STEPPING-STONE TO WEALTH

Grab's Keyless **Basket Bank**

every day. You'll be surprised to see how fast the money accumulates. Deposit of accident of the season of the registered automatically. Capacity, \$30. Bank opens when \$5 or multiple thereof has been deposited. Cannot be opened otherwise. Made of solid steel, oxidized copper finish. Size 2½ 83½ inches. Price, \$100. In U.S. Money back if not satisfactory. Order Now

ICTOR M. GRAB & CO., 825 Ashland Block, Chicago, II

ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE "Get the Pleasure Without the Poison" Trade
The Tipe They Let You Smoke At Home Mark
Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting
sweet. You never had such
an enjoyable smoke.

Decorate Your Home

hicago

WITH

Pictures by Famous Artists

TEN CENTS Will bring illustrated catalogue to you

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY 225 Fifth Avenue : New York

Leslie'

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

Cover Design—Drawn by . . . Ralph O. Yardley Result of a Cloudburst in Italy-Photographs 564 Editorials Spectacular Naval Experiments—Photographs 566 People Talked About . Illustrated with Photographs Untold Tales of the Trials . . . George Jean Nathan 568 The Lords of the Nile-Poem . . Jessie Van Zile Belden 568 Wonders of the United States Patent Office . Mrs. C. R. Miller 570 Keeper of the Light—Story Gee . George Ethelbert Walsh 571 In Stageland Harriet Quimby 572 Illustrated with Photographs President Taft as a Traveler ... Illustrated with Photograph Arthur Wallace Dunn 573 Gleanings from the Foreign News—Photographs . The First Indian Agricultural Fair—Photographs . 574 Indian Bread Makers—Photographs . 575 576 **Our Amateur Photo Contest** . 576 Jasper's Hints to Money-makers . . . Hermit's Life Insurance Suggestions . . . 580 The Grand Prize Race at Savannah-Photographs . . 584 . 586

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Next Week's Issue



Christmas Number, Dated December 8th, 1910

No other weekly magazine ever attempted as sumptuous a Christmas edition. It is crammed full with choice reading, illustrated in color by famous artists, and is twice the size of any previous issue. Some of the most striking features are:

CHRISTMAS EVE IN BETHLEHEM-A charming personal travel story of singular appeal, by ex-Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks.

TWO CHRISTMAS EVES-One of the most remarkable short stories of the year, by Patricia Wentworth, winner of the Melrose Novel Prize in

THE VIOLIN—An unusual Christmas story of the far North, by James Oliver Curwood, who wrote, "There Is a God," "Terra Incognita of the North," etc.

ANGELS OF SORTS—A story that will bring the Christmas spirit home to every heart, by Owen Oliver, author of "Too Old at Forty," "Sunshine," etc.

THE BELATED CHRISTMAS PRESENT-A love tale that is "different," by Katharine Bellinger. ROSE MARY AND GOD'S ANGELS-A brilliant piece of fiction

writing, by Leon Rutledge Whipple.

THE PASSING OF THE LOVE LETTER—A charming essay on a delicate subject, with a Christmas flavor, by George Jean Nathan.

CHRISTMAS VERSE, by Shaemas O Sheel, Arthur Guiterman, Minna

A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR MR. GET-ON-IN-THE-WORLD—An inspiring short prose poem, by Albert Frederick Wilson.

SERMON FOR THE DAY, by Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, the celebrated New York pastor.

JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG, America's most famous illustrator, contributes a double-page drawing entitled, "The Gentle Art of the Christmas Grafter." ZIM, the funniest caricaturist in America, T. Dart Walker, the naval

artist, and George F. Kerr, depicter of child life, are represented by fullpage drawings. A SCORE OF OTHER TREATS are included in the Christmas Number de luxe.

DON'T MISS IT.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



ing the sole.

EVERYBODY NEEDS EVERSTICKS.

Always for sale where good shoet are sold.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.

THE ADAMS & FORD CO. CLEVELAND, O.

Hunyadi Janos

Natural Laxative Water

> Recommended by Physicians Refuse Substitutes Best remedy for

CONSTIPATION AT ALL DRUGGISTS



I Can Make You a

Convincing Speaker

SAYS Grenville Kleiser, lately of Yale University lately of Yale University Faculty. His personal Mail Course in Public Speaking will take

Only Fifteen Minutes Of Your Time Daily-At Home-And At A Trifling Cost

You have been, or surely will be, called upon to speak in public-sometime-somewhere. It may be at a dinner

or other social function, at a public meeting, or in your lodge-room. Can you "say your say" confidently and forcefully? THIS COURSE WILL TEACH YOU

How to Make After-Dinner Speeches; Propose and Respond to Toasts; Tell Stories; Make Political Speeches; Sell More Goods; Address Board Meetings; Develop Power and Personality: Improve Your Mem-ory; Increase Your Vocabulary; Acquire Poise and Self-Confidence; Speak and Write English Correctly; Earn More, Achieve More.

Earn More, Achieve More.

There is absolutely no uncertainty, no guesswork, about Mr. Kleiser's methods. He has had years of experience as a teacher of public speaking m Yale University and other leading institutions, and is the founder and director of the Public Speaking Clubs of America and Great Britain. He has had under his tutelage many of the best-known men and women now in the public eye—statesmen, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, business men—and much of the success which they have achieved they will tell you is fulled to Mr. Kleiser's great ability, as a teacher. His Mail e is his life-work. District Attorney Small; of

We Have Hundreds of Letters Like This. the sitatingly recommend it to all who deafe this can't has already returned me ten times its cost.

CHAS. H. MANN, Dist. Mgr., National Life Assur. Co.,
Hamilton, Can. (Nov. 8, 1990)

LET US PROVE THE VALUE OF THIS COURSE TO YOU USE THIS COUPON, PLEASE, Now

Withou	at cost or oh	COMPANY, 4- ligation to me lser's Mail Cou	, please send	full informs
Leslie's 1		and a ware con	the rm r morre	opening.
Name	•.			

Date 1	0		
Local Address		State	

Result of a Cloudburst in Italy



The City of Casamicciola, after a Destructive Flood.

The huge boulders and stones were swept down by the raging waters from Mt. Epomeo.



The King of Italy Aiding the Rescuers.

The Italian monarch hurried to Casamicciola to inspect personally the damage created by the catastrophe.



A Few of the Boulders That Helped Destroy the City.

One of the dwelling houses in Casamicciola which were wrecked by the great rocks carried down by the floods from the mountains.



How a Mountain Stream Bombarded a City.

On October 24, a cloudburst in the Bay of Naples almost devastated the island of Ischia and the town of Casamicciola. The greatest damage was done at the latter town where the floods swept down from Mt. Epomeo, carrying hundreds of great boulders with terrific speed through the very heart of the city. One of the marvelous facts is that no lives were lost at Casamicciola, although the cloudburst caused much loss of life in other parts of the island.

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LIBRARY eslies.



ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"In God We Trust."

CXI.

Thursday, December 1, 1910

No. 2882

Republican Lines Must Close.

EPUBLICAN dissension in 1910 did what it attempted to do in 1872 and failed. defeated the Republican party. As in 1884 and again in 1892, Republican defection has placed the Democratic party in power. For the next two years Congress will be a divided house, the Republicans retaining the upper branch while the lower passes into Democratic hands. But while this is a Republican defeat, it is not, in any actual sense, a Democratic victory. are as many Republicans in the country in 1910 as there were in 1908, when Mr. Taft had a plurality on the popular vote of 1,269,000. It was Republican apathy and treachery that defeated the Republican party in the recent election.

But this does not inevitably mean that the country will elect a Democratic President in 1912. It is true that the Republican defeat for the House of Representatives in 1882 and in 1890 was, in each case, the prelude to a Republican defeat for President two years later. The Democratic reverse for President in 1896, too, was heralded by the reverse of that party for Congress in 1894. But the Republican defeat for Congress in 1874, in the middle of Grant's second term, did not work that way, for Grant was succeeded in office by Hayes. Moreover, the Democrats won the House in 1878, in the middle of Hayes's service, while the Republicans elected Garfield in 1880. On the other hand, the Democratic victory for Congress in 1886, in the middle of Cleveland's first term, did not foretell a Democratic victory for President two years later, for Cleveland failed of election at that time and Harrison entered office.

The year 1854 furnishes a close parallel to 1910. Proportionately the majority for Pierce, Democrat, in 1852, was far larger than was that for Taft in 1908, for Pierce carried every State except four, which went to Scott, the Whig, and Pierce's party won a long lead in the House. But in 1854 the new Republican party swent the country and won a large plural. lican party swept the country and won a large plurality in the House of Representatives. Pierce was far more surprised at that setback than was Taft at the one which hit him a few weeks ago. He had a hostile House on his hands for the last two years of his service. But though the Republican party all over the country rejoiced at its victory of 1854 and many of its leaders predicted victory for 1856, the Democrats carried the country in that year, electing Buchanan and regaining control of the House and retaining its control of the Senate. There is a fair presumption that the 1854 sequel will repeat itself in the case of 1910. But t is presumption will not transmute itself into fact unless the Republicans immediately bury their differences and resume their old-time unity. If they are to win in 1912, they must regain the harmony and the enthusiasm which they displayed in 1900, in 1904 and in 1908.

Mr. Taft has made an excellent President. No man in his place could have gone further in attempting to carry out the pledges of the platform on which he was elected than he has done. He has been honest, courageous and tactful. For the setbacks to his party in New York and Ohio and for the loss of the House of Representatives, he is not personally responsible. A Democratic wave has swept over all the North and West this year. This was one of those surges of hysteria which come periodically in every country possessing representative institutions, but which are more prevalent in republics than in limited mon-

The Republican leaders must look the situation squarely in the face and prepare for party rehabilitation before the next campaign opens. Having accomplished their purpose of defeating their party, the insurgent chiefs should now ask themselves wherein have they or the country been benefited by placing the Democrats in control of one branch of Congress and of the governments of many States. This piece of insurgent folly has dealt a hard blow to the country's prosperity at home and to its prestige abroad. Having inflicted this disaster on their party and on the country, now let them make at least partial amends by getting back into the party, recognize its plat-forms as binding and talk and work as Republicans hereafter. And an excellent time for them to make this new departure is in the short session of the Congress covering the three months in which their party remains in control of both branches.

Amazing Expenditures of Railroads.

NANSWERABLE arguments for a general advance in freight rates were presented by President Brown, of the New York Central system, in his recent testimony before the Interstate Com-merce Commission. He testified that the wage increases of his company during the present year represented the immense sum of \$7,831,000, and he showed that the New York Central proper was now engaged in making improvements which would cost \$155,000,-There yet remains to be provided for, either from earnings or borrowings, \$38,000,000 of this enormous amount. On the other lines of the system improvements are under way that will cost \$100,000,-000, and the New York Central itself is about to begin other improvements which will cost in the neighborhood of another \$100,000,000. Thus, upon the whole system, improvements either begun or contemplated will require the fabulous aggregate of \$355,000,000. These are changes demanded by reason of increased population, insistence upon better accommodations and faster service. They involve new terminals, passenger stations, abolition of grade crossings, extension of the electric system and the completion of the four-tracking of the main line between Albany and New York.

In response to a question, Mr. Brown said that the ability to get further capital for such vast improvements would depend upon the ability of the company to increase its revenues through increased freight rates. The situation he then proceeded to illustrate by the plight of the Michigan Central Railroad. Neither in this country nor in Europe had the Michigan Central been able, up to that time, to get any bid that could be considered for its four per cent. debentures to the amount of \$17,500,000. "Yet the low bonded indebtedness of the Michigan Central and the previous stability of its earnings," said Mr. Brown, "should have made such an issue attractive to any security market." The only alternative was to borrow the money required on short-time notes, paying probably six per required on short-time notes, paying probably six per cent. interest, and it is the view of President Brown that this general condition will prevail in the railroad world until the revenues of the roads can be increased through an increase in rates.

Popular frenzy against the railroads should not be allowed to block indefinitely their development, and in that way retard the expansion of the commercial interests of the entire country.



The Country's Great Harvest.

FOR THE first time in the country's history the corn crop has touched the 3,000,000,000-bushel mark. Oats, too, with a yield of 1,096,000,000 bushels, have broken all the records. Wheat is short 45,000,000 bushels of last year's crop, but the gains in the corn and oats bring the entire cereal yield up to a new "highest." The value of the farm products for 1909 was put by the Secretary of Agriculture at \$8,760,000,000, which was a large increase over any former year. Despite the lower level of prices which has been touched in the past few months in the United States, the total output of the country's farms and plantations for 1910 will probably reach \$9,000,-

In these days the farmer is a fortunate person, and when he thrives the whole country thrives. Corn is the country's imperial crop. The United States pro-duces three-fourths of the world's corn, and its big crop for 1910 will mean an increase in exports of corn and our old-time favorable trade balance may be restored. As the estimates made by the Department of Agriculture are usually below the actual mark, the season's grain production is probably larger than the This means a reduction government figures indicate. in the cost of living for the masses of the people, a heavy traffic for the railroads, employment for an additional number of persons and increased prosperity all along the line.

The stock market rallied when the good news of the heavy grain crop came in. Although in recent years the country's aggregate manufactures have gone above its farm output in value, agriculture is still a very large interest here. The growth in manufactures has been so great that prices of all foods have Within a comparatively short time the gone up.

country's farm products will all be consumed at home, leaving nothing for export. Men are now alive who will probably see the United States transformed into an importing country for wheat and meats of various sorts. Improvements in farming will, no doubt, enable the products of agriculture to keep pace with the demand for several decades longer, but the old days when farmers burned corn in winter because they could get so little for it that it was cheaper fuel than coal will not return. The big crops of 1910 are a benefit to the entire country and brighten the business outlook to a material degree.



The Plain Truth.

THE REASON why many men fail is because they are unable to borrow any more money.

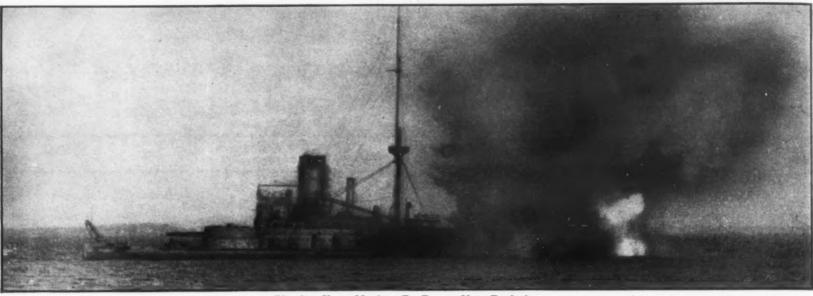
IT SOUNDS curious to hear that J. P. Morgan's grandfather, who was a Unitarian clergyman in Boston, once made a vigorous fight in his pulpit as the apostle of poverty against wealth, and was finally placed on trial by an ecclesiastical council for preaching on exciting topics."

A NOTHER anticipated thirty-million-dollar fine has failed to materialize. In ruling out of court a suit against the Standard Oil Company for penalties aggregating \$30,000,000, Judge John E. Mc-Call, in the United States Circuit Court, at Jackson, Tenn., said a few plain words which may well have the attention of all the American people. In taking the case from the jury, or, rather, in instructing the jury to give the verdict "Not guilty," Judge McCall showed that there had been no violation of the law by the oil company through "scheme and device," that it had not been guilty of "blind billing," concealing rates or doing any of the wicked things charged against it. At the close of his clean-cut, concise and convincing statement, Judge McCall, citing the right of the great and small to an equal footing in court, impressively said, "When the courts swing away from this rule and those convicted of crime are convicted by other means, the justice of our boasted jurisprudence will soon become a hollow mockery and the judgments of our courts will be held in derision and contempt." Nobody questions the fairness of this statement, but is it not a commentary on the condi-tion of the public mind, inflamed as it has been by the muck-rakers and yellow press, that the judge felt compelled to give such striking expression to his

WASHINGTON advices intimate that the Repub-V licans in Congress propose "to put the Democrats in a hole" by delaying action on some of the appropriation bills and thus compelling the call of an extra session. It is also reported that when the Democrats are in the saddle, next year, they will tie the hands of the President's tariff board by refusing to appropriate the necessary funds for carrying on its We hope that neither of these reports is true. This is not a good time, in the present temper of the American people, for party leaders on either side to spend their time in putting their opponents in "a hole." It is a time to get together to support any and every proposition that will strengthen the tide of industrial prosperity. Senator Aldrich, in a recent address, speaking of the Monetary Commission's approaching work on currency reform, said, "What we now propose to do is to seek counsel and to invoke the calm judgment of economists, of students, of men of affairs, of bankers and business men, with reference to the work which we have in hand." This is the proper spirit in which to approach questions of such transcendent interest to all the people as currency reform, tariff reform and economy in public administra-The people are getting tired of the politicians, they are throwing the demagogues aside, they are learning that the people have been used to serve the selfish ends of demagogues altogether too long. Cyrus Northrup, president of the University of Minnesota, recently said, in referring to the fact that the great trouble with the American people is that they divide into two great parties and then fight one another, "This is politics, but not patriotism.

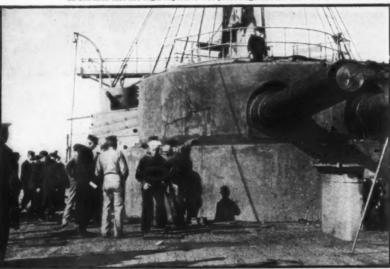
Spectacular Naval Experiments

Testing the Value of the Airship and the Efficiency of a New Explosive as Factors in Modern War



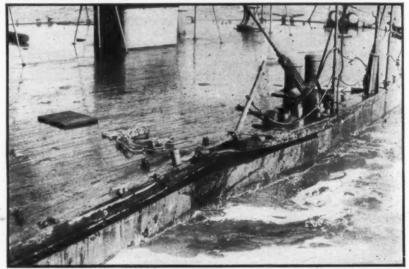
Blowing Up a Monitor To Test a New Explosive.

The Puritan which was subjected to a novel test off Hampton Roads on November 15. The naval authorities, believing that they have found a new destructive force in warfare, made a series of two tests. In the first test the high explosive was placed against the side of the after turret of the monitor, and in the second test against the side of the vessel just above the water line.



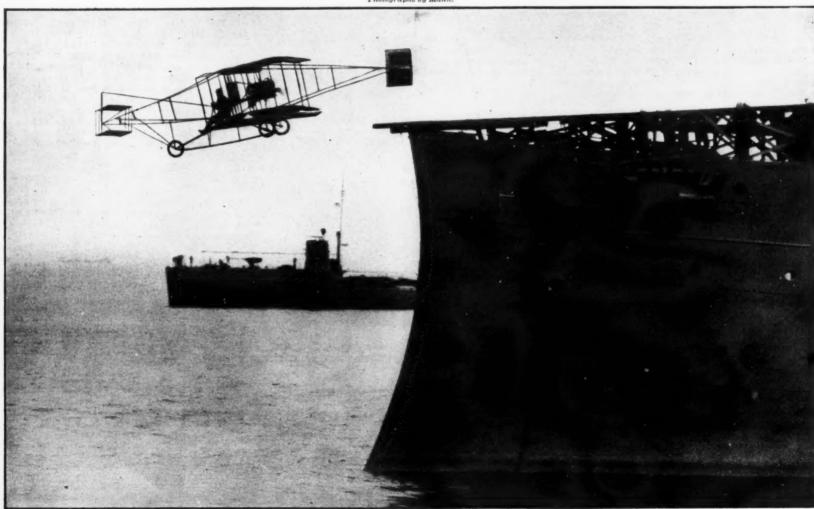
The Effect of the New Explosive upon the Turret Armor Plate.

The cracked plate was eight inches thick and it was forced inward about eight inches. A cat and two chickens placed inside in the positions ordinarily occupied by the gunners were not injured.



The Second Test Opened a Great Hole below the Water Line.

The ten-inch side plate of the vessel was badly bent and the rear end of the ship sank to the bottom in less than two minutes after the explosion. It will be necessary to dry dock the Puritan to determine the exact extent of the damage done.



The First Aeroplane Flight from a Warship.

E. B. Ely making his sensational dash from the deck of the crulser Birminoham to the Virginia shore in lower Chesapeake Bay on November 14. His victorious trip demonstrates the practical value of the airship in naval tactics. The distance flown was nearly five miles from the deck of the cruiser to Willoughby Spit.

Mr. Ely won a \$5,000 prize offered for the first trip of a mile or more from any ship to land.

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People Talked About

THE MAN who manages the rural free delivery service is P. V. De Graw, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. The service embraces forty-one thousand routes of an average length of wenty miles each. Persons who live on such routes



P. V. DE GRAW.

The former newspaper man who is managing Uncle Sam's rural free delivery service.

receive mail once every day for the six working days of the week, and their letters are collected once a day. The service started about fifteen years ago, with a small appropriation for an experiment, and has grown until it covers the whole of the United States and costs \$38,000,000. The efficiency of the free rural delivery service is in a great measure due to the careful management of General De Graw, who has made a thorough study of the subject, introduced improvements and made it such a popular branch of the government that it readily commands support in Congress. General De Graw was a newspaper man, starting as a telegraph operator. He was superintendent of the southern division of the United Press, with headquarters in Washington, when that organization was one of the great news-gathering agencies of the country. Durng his career as a journalist he had a number of feats in the way of news beats to his credit. General De Graw is one of the founders of the famous Gridiron Club. For many years he was its secretary and now is one of its most efficient and earnest members.

PRESIDENT BRAGA, of the infant republic of Portugal, is reported as having expressed himself in favor of woman suffrage. Ex-King Manuel thinks that it is only political expediency.

THREE brothers, James, Fred and John G. Conrad, of Maryland, are to be permitted to serve together throughout their service in the navy. They have been assigned to the battleship *Michigan*.

John Brown in his raid on Harper's Ferry, Luke F. Parsons saved himself from a hangman's rope and to-day has the honor of being the sole survivor of the most memorable battle of early-day Missouri-Kansas border war—the battle of Osawatomie. In April, 1856, he left his home in northern Illinois, and six weeks later he landed from a Missouri River steamboat where Kansas City is now situated. Soon afterward he joined John Brown's small army and became the old Covenanter's closest friend and adviser. After the battle of Osawatomie, which occurred August 30th, 1856, Brown informed Parsons of his proposed raid on Harper's Ferry. But Parsons's mother advised him to take up a claim and settle in Kansas. This he did, and for the last fifty-five years he has been a resident of Salina and Saline County, Kansas He is one of the wealthy and influential men of the community to-day. Mr. Parsons attended the fifty-fourth anniversary celebration of the battle of Osawat-



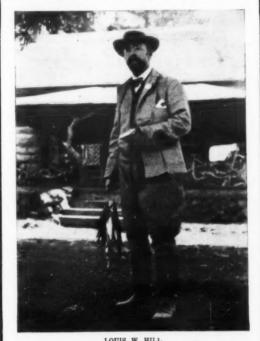
LUKE F. PARSONS.

The sole survivor of the battle of
Osawatomie.

omie, on August 30th, when ex-President Theodore Roosevelt dedicated the old battlefield. He was born at Brookfield, Mass., June 28th, 1833. Needless to say, he prefers being a live survivor to a hanged participant.

of Goldwin Smith. It will be edited by Arnold Haultain, for many years the private secretary and confidant of the great Canadian publicist and scholar and his sole literary executor. He participated in Mr. Smith's private life to a greater extent than any other man. Mr. Haultain is known to a select circle by writings of exceptional grace and refinement. So his qualifications for the important work are not merely those of opportunity. With a view to the publication of a selection from the private correspondence of Goldwin Smith on political subjects or other matters of general interest, Mr. Haultain is asking that where private letters have been preserved they shall be intrusted to him temporarily. It is understood that, in making any selection, the literary executor will be careful not to print anything which the receivers of such letters would object to have made public. Mr. Haultain's address is The Grange, Toronto, Canada.

NE OF the foremost men in American public life remarked recently that he has little respect for any man, great or small, who does not love the great outdoors, particularly the quiet and gentlemanly sport that Izaak Walton loved. "I never found a first-class man," he said, "who did not devote some of his time to nature, free of charge." It is very possible that the man who said that had Louis W. Hill in mind. When the president of the Great Northern Railroad, which is Mr. Hill, can find time for the piscatorial avocation, lesser men of narrower affairs may look to him with awe. At the annual approach of spring, the call of the mountains leads him from the crowded marts out under the vast blue, and, togged in a suit of old corduroy and top



LOUIS W. HILL.

The railroad president whose dearest dissipation is the pilfering of trout streams.

boots, he wanders the hills, extracting with piscatorial dexterity the wily, finned quarry called trout. Visions of solemn directorates fade before scenes of deep-shaded forest refuge. The proper placing of a fly outweighs all questions of financial policy in railroad management. There is the true sportsman—the man who forgets that there is anything in the world but a certain deep and shadowed pool wherein sagacious old scaly "wise guys" match their cleverness with men. The picture above shows how the railroad president "stacks up" against that same sagacious "wise guy."

REAT men apparently cast their shadows not only before, but behind them, judging from the records of their sons at the Harvard Law School. Cornelius W. Wickersham, son of the Attorney-General, was graduated last year cum laude, after having served as associate editor of the Harvard Law Review, the best law monthly in the country, for two years. As if to maintain the Republican succession to office, the election of Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., of the second-year class, to the Review has been announced. Young Hughes made a brilliant record, obtaining five A's and a B out of a possible six A's. Judge Julian W. Mack, who has been mentioned for the vacancy in the Supreme Court bench, is too young to have a son in the law school; but his counterfeit presentment, in the shape of a younger brother, Robert Tandler Mack, now in his third year at the school, ranks among the first four of his class and bids fair to outstrip his famous brother. It remains for Robert Taft, the eldest son of the President, who entered the law school this year, to maintain the high standard set by the sons and brothers of his father's contemporaries.

THIRTY years ago Miss Ellen Clara Sabin was made principal of a grammar school at Madison, Wis. It was her first important position in the profession of teaching, which she had decided to make her life's work. She took office with the



MISS ELLEN C. SABIN.

One of the foremost women educators in the country.

firm conviction that some day she would rank high as an educator. It seems that her resolution has been realized. Miss Sabin is now President Sabin, head of Milwaukee Downer College. She has collected in the past thirty years a number of awe-inspiring appendages to her name. She left the Madison school for Portland, Ore., where she served three years as city superintendent of schools. She returned then to her native State, Wisconsin, and became later president of Downer College. When this college was combined with Milwaukee College in 1895, she continued as president of the entire institution. Her services in the course of public education have been valuable. She was a juror of the educational exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago, a member of the National Council of the National Educational Association and is chairman of the education committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

WAS race day at the Lafayette County fair, and the Missouri rural elect flocked into Higginsville. They gathered, some odd-hundred strong, in the grand-stand and waited for the programs to be distributed. When these were given out, the good folk turned pages casually, then halted in surprise. Opposite the race list was this advertisement: "After the races don't forget that the Higginsville Church, Higginsville, Mo., has a wide-awake Sunday school, to which the whole country is invited. Classes for everybody. The preaching services are not so bad. H. W. Hunter, minister." Gracious! up to date, that H. W. Hunter! Yes, up to date, indeed. Higginsville looks on him as a few hours ahead of the date. The town awoke one morning to find on every doorknob a tag whereon was printed an urgent invita-tion to attend Bible school at the up-to-date man's church. The baseball fans, gathering on Saturday to see the local team wallop the champions of the county, were handed cards with their score boards with this legend on them: "If you want to make a strike that legend on them: "If you want to make a strike that will count in making a home run, find out the rules of the game (of life). The young men's class, which meets every Sunday, is trying its best to make the Book of Rules (Bible) interesting and enjoyable. Strike one by coming next Sunday. We will try to make a hit. Play ball. Clyde Foulds, captain; Billy Webb, scorekeeper; H. W. Hunter, umpire." Is it any wonder that Higginsville is a community of enthusiastic church-goers? Advertising pays. The thusiastic church-goers? Advertising pays. The Rev. Mr. Hunter was born in Ireland, thirty-two He studied in England and Germany and has occupied a number of pulpits. He has made close



HENRY W. HUNTER.

A Missouri pastor who has adopted an unusual method of advertising church services.

study of the advertising pages in the magazines. "I am a firm believer in advertising," he says. "I have done a great deal of it and am sure it does much good in every trade and profession, including the church."

Untold Tales of the Trials

Being a Chronicle of Dramatic and Humorous Incidents of Big Murder Trials That Never Came to the Eyes of the Public

By George Jean Nathan

HEN the army of New York newspaper men descended on Herkimer, N. Y., several years ago, to "cover" the trial of Chester Gillette for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, there rang in the ears of each one of them the order of his city editor to send back

as quickly as possible a good picture of the girl in the case. A photograph of the murdered girl had been sent to the newspaper offices weeks before by one of the country correspondents, but it had been such a poor print that a clear reproduction had been

The young woman's love letters to Gillette had awakened the "heart interest" of tens of thousands of newspaper readers and her photograph was consequently much wanted by the editors. When the newspaper men arrived on the scene, therefore, the first paper men arrived on the scene, therefore, the first thing they set out to do was to get that picture. The girl's family was first approached, but they had no photograph left. A search among the neighbors proved equally unprofitable. The village photograph gallery did not even have a picture of the Brown girl in her younger years. Nowhere, in fact, was there a sign of a photograph, and things looked hopeless—for a while. But not for long. Two of the newspaper men, representing two New York papers, seeing that it was utterly out of the question to get hold of a photograph of the girl for the first day's story of the tograph of the girl for the first day's story of the case, decided, with true newspaper instinct, to get one, anyway, and score a "beat" on their rivals. They went to one of the stores in the village, behind the counter in which they had previously noticed a pretty girl. They negotiated for some small purchases, engaged the girl in conversation, were buying her a glass of soda-water twenty minutes later, and half an hour after that were rushing pictures of her to their respective offices in New York. And the re-produced photograph that subsequently elicited many a sympathetic remark for Grace Brown was in reality the likeness of the happy and still very much alive shop girl in the little up-State village.

Many incidents that are as interesting as, if not much more so than, those that come to the attention of the public occur behind the scenes of the murder trial dramas. They are participated in and enacted not only by newspaper men, lawyers and others in the courtroom, but frequently by the principal actors in the tragedies. When fourteen-year-old Jennie Burch the tragedies. When fourteen-year-old Jennie Burch was on trial for her life in Carmel, N. Y., four years ago, her greatest concern was not for the outcome of her trial, in which she evinced no interest whatsoever, but for a bag of candy and some ice-cream that one of the metropolitan newspaper men brought to her each day after the afternoon session. She grew to expect the sweets and daily kept wishing "they'd hurry up and finish," so that she might consume the

newspaper man's offerings.

Although the cravings of the stomach did not delay the Burch trial, an inordinate fondness for big, juicy steaks was the cause of numerous delays in the famous Guldensuppe murder trial. The late William F. Howe, one of the best-known criminal lawyers of his day, was counsel for the defendant, Martin Thorne, and was the man with the steak appetite. The trial was held in Long Island City, where, as Howe expressed it, "You couldn't find a steak fit to eat." Accordingly, when the trial began, Howe placed an order with Delmonico's to send his steak luncheons over to him, and each day he was served with his favorite species of food from the restaurant in New On various occasions, when the ferries were delayed or when some unforeseen circumstance retarded the steak bearers, Howe succeeded in having an extra long recess declared, so that he might not miss his regular metropolitan-sent luncheon

When the trial of the New York dentist, Simpson, for the shooting of his father-in-law, Bartley Horner, was on, in Northport, Long Island, a man who, it was believed, would be the most important witness for the State was a young Pole named Wisnewski. The prosecuting lawyers were extremely anxious to keep him out of touch with the will him out of touch with the villagers and newspaper men, and kept him locked in a rear room on the second floor of one of the country roadhouses. One of the newspaper men, however, learned Wisnewski's whereabouts and began arranging with the staff photographer who was with him at the trial to get an exclusive picture of the prospective witness. At eleven o'clock that night the two men sneaked around back of the roadhouse and, with the aid of a ladder, managed to get up to the window of the Pole's room.

Wisnewski was sound asleep. The newspaper man quietly raised the window, crawled in and helped the photographer clamber inside with his camera. In the dark room the photographer got his apparatus in position close to the sleeping witness's face. He placed the flashlight powder on the washstand close by. Everything was speedily adjusted, the match was

struck and the flash powder was set off. As it exploded with a loud report, the Pole, suddenly startled into his senses, jumped from the bed and began raving like a man possessed. For days afterward he was delirious and could not be used as a witness at the Many reasons were assigned. This incident of the flashlight was the real one.

Lawyers frequently resort to theatric tricks to play on the feelings of the jurymen. One of the most ef-fective of these—and one that the public never heard of—occurred during the trial of Dr. Brouwer, in Toms River, N. J., for the murder of his wife by the placing of poison in her food. After the trial had been going on for about a week, it was noticed that two women-who they were no one knew-had been coming to the courtroom every day and had been sitting on one of the rear benches throughout the sessions. It was believed naturally, from their regular attendance, that they were much concerned in the case; but every effort the newspaper men made to learn their identity proved futile and conjecture as to the identity of the women was dropped.

One day, toward the conclusion of the trial, as the shadows were lengthening in the twilight, Brouwer's lawyers suddenly called on him to take the stand in his own defense and tell the story of his loving relations with his dead wife. Brouwer started his narrative and told of their happy home, of their pleasant life together and of his great love for her. As he reached the part of his story that depicted the happy family circle, the two mysterious women who had been in quiet attendance at the trial daily began elegantly gowned women as in Toms River, N. J. 'Appreciating the humor of the situation, the editor of the paper in question printed the second article and Toms River was appeased.

A Chicago newspaper man who has "covered" fully fifty murder trials said the other day that the most astounding incident that had ever come to his attention occurred at the conclusion of the trial of Charles A. Murphy, of Chicago, for the murder of his wife. The incident never came to the eyes of the public. Murphy had been sentenced to death and Governor Janner had promised to make it life imprisonment instead of death, provided Murphy's lawyers obtained the consent of the condemned man's mother-in-law to such a commutation.

Murphy, a college man, was an enthusiast over poker and played the game at every possible oppor-While his lawyers were endeavoring to get in touch with his mother-in-law, he engaged in a game with several of the newspaper men who were writing up the trial, newspaper men then being allowed in on the "death watch." For three straight hours they played, when suddenly, after a hand had been dealt, Murphy threw his cards face down and said, "I can't play any more, fellows. I'm done for."

"Done for?" they cried. "What do you mean?"

Murphy turned up his hand. It was a spade flush. (It's the death hand," he said.

Ten minutes later his lawyers entered and told him his mother-in-law had refused to agree to the Gov-

ernor's commutation of his sentence

Whether Murphy's hand was the hand of fate or merely a coincidental accident, there was an incident far more weird and mysterious in connection with the trial, in Illinois, of Franklin P. Green, for the mur-der of Alice Green. Green was a deep student of Hindu magic, occultism and all psychic phenomena. His trial was filled with peculiar episodes. woman who had been murdered was no relation of the accused man, despite the similarity in names. The evidence against Green was circumstantial, and, oddly enough, he seemed to do all he could to make it convincing. It was openly hinted at the time that he had manufactured evidence against himself to save another man. Throughout the trial he repeatedly told his lawyer and several of the newspaper men that if the State ever tried to hang him, the rope would break twice. Appreciating his peculiarities, no one paid any serious attention to his remarks—until the day of the execution. The rope did break twice!

Something happened during the famous Molineux trial that is still the subject of laughing conversation among the lawyers, court officers and newspaper men who were present, although it is doubtful whether a single person in the vast army of readers who fol-lowed the whole case to its conclusion has ever heard of it. One of the most prominent figures in the courtroom throughout the first trial was a woman, whose name is easily recalled. She was spoken of in all the daily newspaper accounts of the trial, and her photograph was printed and reprinted so often that a news-paper reader was disappointed if it did not greet his eyes when he picked up his paper at the breakfast table. One day, during the noon recess—after the trial had been going on for some time—James W. Osborne, of the prosecution, while lunching with a member of the New York *Herald* staff, remarked, 'By George, it's a funny thing, but that woman gives me the impression that she is trying to flirt with me. Keep your eye on her and see if you don't agree with

The next day the lawyer and the newspaper man again met at luncheon. "Well," asked Mr. Osborne, "what is your opinion?"

"My opinion," answered the Herald man, with a smile, "is that she is trying to flirt with me."

The lawyer was not satisfied, however, and, in an endeavor to solve the mystery, asked another friend of his, who was attending the trial, to watch and make a report. The friend did. He reported that, to the best of his belief, the woman was trying to flirt with him. Two other men—one a lawyer, the other a newspaper man—were subsequently called upon to express their opinions, and each was just as confident that the flirtatious eye was directed at himself. It was not long afterward that they all learned the woman's left eye was made of glass, and that what they had believed was intended to be a flirting glance was in reality nothing more than an artificially produced and equally helpless stare.

Among those who were present at the trial, this incident caused considerably more talk than did the fierce cross-examination of Harry Cornish, indulged in to make Molineux believe he was not the man the prosecution was after, or the subsequent getting of Molineux to write down the address of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and his spelling of a word just as it had been mispelled on the fatal package.

(Continued on page 577.)

The Lords of the Nile.

(Written in Egypt.)

By Jessie Van Zile Belden.

THE SHADOOF sings to the sakkieh, And the sakkieh's voice rings clear - "Tis the Nile, I know, With its gentle flow.

The shadoof sings to the sakkieh, And the sakkieh sings again "Through the ages past, While the wo lil shall last, We're deep in the lives of men."

The shadoof sings to the sakkieh, And the sakkieh turns her wheel -Your men's brown skin. And my cattle thin, Are graved on the harvest seal."

The shadoof sings to the sakkieh, And the wheel throws the water high-"From dawn till noon, Till the crescent moon, Shines down where the shadows lie."

The shadoof sings to the sakkieh, And upward the water flings "We're lords of the land, We reclaim the sand-

The Life, not the Tombs, of kings."

weeping. As his story progressed, their sobbing could be heard all over the courtroom, and when he concluded they practically collapsed, so overcome were they by the touching picture he had portrayed. Several of the jurors wiped tears from their eyes. The two women—clever actresses—were not seen in the courtroom the next day or any day thereafter.

During this same murder trial, the representative of one of the New York evening newspapers sent in a "story" to his office, narrating, in a humorously exaggerated manner, what a "rube" village Toms River

"There is one man in Toms River," he wrote, mentioning the man's name, "who has not had his hair cut for the last twenty years; and another (mentioning name) who has not taken a bath in fifteen years." The fact that the first man had been bald and that the second had been dead for the time named did not appeal to the sense of humor of the natives and the conclusion of the article, which stated that Toms River women were the poorest-dressed set of women in New Jersey, did not help matters. village was so upset, in fact, over the article that the natives refused to sell the newspaper men either liquors or cigars. This action amused the newspaper man who had written the article to such an extent that he wrote another article, stating that his first article had referred to a near-by and rival village, and not to Toms River at all. He concluded his second article by saying that "nowhere in the worldeven in the capitals of Europe-will you find such





This great ste





On Octobe



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N. J." editor

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DECEMBER 1, 1910

The Week's News in Pictures



St. Louis Celebrates the Opening of the New McKinley Bridge.

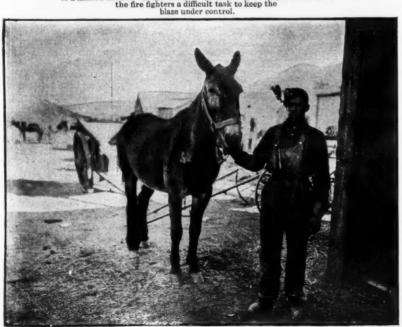
This great steel structure which connects the States of Illinois and Missouri was thrown open to the public on November 10. It is the most costly railway bridge in the world, the total for bridge and approaches amounting to \$4,500,000. The bridge proper is 2,250 feet long. Work was begun on the structure on November 15, 1997. Over 50,000 spectators witnessed the dedication services and the Governors of the two States, the mayors of six cities and high church dignitiates led the festivities.



A Monument to a Confederate Hero,



Victoria, British Columbia, Swept by Fire. On October 27, the business section of the city was almost completely destroyed, causing a loss of a million dollars. Huge firebrands, carried by the high winds, gave the fire fighters a difficult task to keep the blaze under control.



One of the Few Survivors.

"Mick," the only mule rescued alive from the mines. His driver was found beside him.—Neuman.

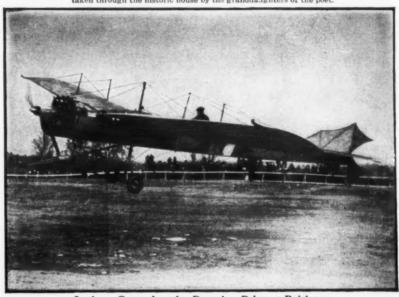
Most of the bodies were recovered through this entrance.—Neuman.

The cause of the recent explosion in the Victor American Fuel Company mine at Delagua is unknown. Thirty-five bodies were recovered and seventeen of the miners were rescued in time to save their lives.

The new Government rescue car was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster.



Full-blooded Iroquois Indians Visiting Longfellow's Home at Cambridge, Mass. The Indians presented Longfellow's poem "Hiawatha" in Boston on November 10. They were taken through the historic house by the granddaughters of the poet.



Latham Capturing the Duration Prize at Baltimore. The French aviater proved to be the sensation of the Maryland meet. He also won the bomb-throwing contest and made a spectacular flight over the city of Baltimore. Latham's beautiful Antoinette monoplane shown in this picture has been the favorite at every aviation tournament this fall—Mrs. C. R. Miller



Rescuers Entering the Mine with Their Oxygen Helmets.

Most of the bodies were recovered through this entrance

WHERE FORTY-SEVEN MINERS LOST THEIR LIVES AT DELAGUA, COL.

Wonders of the U.S. Patent Office

The Freaks and Oddities Devised by Uncle Sam's Citizens

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



A Mechanical Hat Tipper.

lifts the hat.

the United States leads the world. The total number of patents issued by all the foreign countries combined up to the present time is only a little over a million, while the United States, one of the youngest of nations, has already issued more than nine hundred thousand, and, at the present rate of about eight hundred patents per week, Patent Commissioner Moore estimates that the

INVENTIVE genius

million mark will be reached in 1911. England was the first country to issue patents. This occurred during the reign of King James I., and the first one recorded shows that it was granted on March 11th, 1617, to Aaron Rathbone and conveyed to him the exclusive right to make a survey of the city of London and divers places within the kingdom of England. The royal license gave Rathbone the right to restrain by force other persons from infringing upon his privilege. The second patent was one to protect His Royal ess from caricatures, and was given to Nicholas Hillyard, who had the exclusive right to make pictures of the King.

Other patents soon followed to persons who stood high in court circles, and monopolies were obtained by favorites, thereby enriching the few at the expense of the many; so, after all, the trusts are older than the American republic.

For some time King James carried on a patent law to suit himself. Finally there were so many protests against this extraordinary exercise of the King's pre-rogative that Parliament interfered and a patent law was passed. The first resident of the United States to obtain letters under this law was Thomas Masters, of Philadelphia, who in 1716 was granted a patent on a machine for "cleaning and curing corn.

In the early years of our republic the Presi-

Shoe Lanterns.

A Pennsylvania citizen's patent for dark nights.

Patent device which opens automatically and receives the ball which is removed through the hand hole at the bottom of the cage. dent signed the letters granted, and the first one, as far as known, was a device for making pearl ashes and was signed by President Washington. The year 1836 marks the new era in the protection of inventions in this country, when all previous laws were repealed and a new set was passed. In 1849 the patent work was transferred to the newly created Department of the Interior and a commissioner of patents placed at its head. Since that time patents of every conceivable kind have been issued. Some of them seemed useless at the time they were invented, but in late years have

become very valuable, especially when perfected by subsequent improvement. For instance, the pneumatic tire was patented in 1845, but did not come into use until many years later.

A Baseball Catching

Machine.

In the early years of the Patent Office, when skilled mechanical draftsmen were not as plentiful as they are at present, a model of each invention was required; but since 1880 no models have

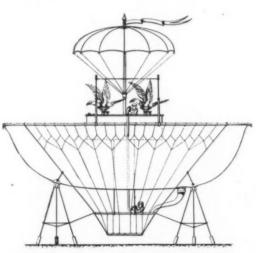
been received, drawings being preferred. This is required for two reasons: First, because the average business man prefers a good drawing to a small model; and second, owing to the great space required to keep the models.

The present patent commissioner, Edward Bruce Moore, is a Michigan man and has been in the Patent Office for over twenty-five years. He came as an examiner and by dint of perseverance and ability has attained his present position, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt in 1907-an appointment made solely on merit. He is a quiet man, with a pleasant, easy manner, and is noted for his wonderful amount of patience. He must necessarily come in contact with many cranks who are persistent in claiming other people's patents or trying to obtain letters on impossible things. While it is not the



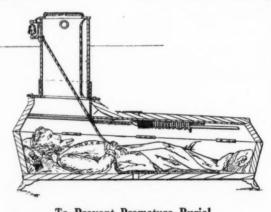
Mr. Edward Bruce Moore, er, in his office at Washington, D. C.

commissioner's business to look into the utility of the thing to be patented, the invention must be used for a lawful purpose and not something absolutely friv-It must also be the patentee's own discovery or invention.



The Forerunner of the Flying Machine. A peculiar apparatus patented by a Frenchman for propelling and guiding balloons.

Before a patent is refused, a thorough examination is made of all patents of its class, both in the United States and foreign countries, as well as the library on the subject, and if a prior patent is found it is refused. This usually leads to an interference, which is a proceeding in the nature of a lawsuit instituted in the Patent Office to try the question of priority of the invention of the applicant and the patentee. After a series of examinations and hearings before the examiners and chairman of interference, during which tes-



To Prevent Premature Burial.

A tube extends from the casket to the top of the grave. Inside of this there are a ladder and a bell cord. Any person coming back to life may climb the ladder and come out, or if so disposed, the bell cord may be pulled for help.

A Photographic Passenger Recorder. ism is able to take the picture of everybody passing into a public hall.

timony is introduced from all parts of the world, it finally comes to the patent commissioner, who sits as a judge on such cases and whose decision is final 80 far as the department is concerned. After this the case usually finds its way to the Court of Appeals, and half of the business of

rewritten, for the granting of patents is to encourage

that body is taken up by

patent cases.
Fifteen dollars must be sent with the application for a patent, and twenty dollars upon its allowance.
The "allowance" is not a great of the retent and the grant of the patent and the applicant does not become the patentee until he has paid the final fee and his letters have been actually issued. These fees represent

but a small item in the securing of a patent. The plans and specifications must be absolutely correct and sometimes have to be

invention and to give people an opportunity to improve on useful articles, and if a single point is withheld the patent will not be allowed. For the work of making specimens a competent draftsman is The required. drawings must be put before the examiners in a proper manner, and this generally requires a patent attorney, who, of course, gets

a fee. The most expensive patent in the history of the office was issued in 1895 and was granted on an intricate machine for distributing, setting and justifying type. For eight years the application for this patent was pend-ing, and when it was finally turned over to the examiners there were one

At the hour arranged for, tassels drop down on the face of the sleeper and tickle him, thus making sleep impossible. hundred and sixty-three sheets of drawings. The specifications were twice rewritten, each time by a different attorney. It is estimated to have cost the inventor at least a million dollars before it was completed, and of this Mark Twain is said to have contributed one-

Unique Alarm Clock.

fourth. The examiners spent six weeks in studying the case before taking action. After the letters were granted, the work of preparing copies (as is the rule with all patents) began, and the first edition of Patent No. 547,860 cost the government \$3.28 per copy. These had to be sold to the public at five cents per copy, for the specifications of any invention may be purchased for that price after the patent has been granted. People began to order copies out of mere curiosity and the edition was soon exhausted and was never renewed.

The life of varies in different countries, and in the

United States it runs for seventeen years and an extension can only be obtained by an act of Con-A patent granted in this country need not be worked unless the inventor desires to do so. England it must be worked inside of three years or it becomes void. Recently that country passed a law which provides that all foreign-born holders of patents must manufacture their inventions on British soil if they care to retain the protection of their industry in This naturally raised a storm of protest from other countries.

Going through the records of the office, one is sur prised to find the number of simple and ofttimes fool ish things which have been patented. For instance an elaborate drawing of a ball known as a "feline exerciser" is on record. It is generally supposed that cat gets enough exercise on the backyard fence, but

(Continued on page 581.)



it is doubtfu

sudden demi all the calcu fishing villag fied and dis immediately keeper. Th tions for the every duty had shoulder light, owing Pumpkin

between the the third of handed dow possession o The keepers a Vance. a Vance. and permitt but bitter a there was 1 Vance was woman ligh that place, village in h

After the chagrin, Je ate view of Emily's qu only a part him by wit linquish it give her th live on tha losing her thing!

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ington, ar was troul carrying little, for S WEEKLY

of Appeals,

Keeper of the Light

By George Ethelbert Walsh

of the tower, and Jed skillfully navigated his boat

lorn little figure presented a face radiantly happy and suffused by a smile that made it handsome. leaped from his boat to the nearest rock. He did not utter a word until he was close by her side. Then

"I don't know that you have anything to say about it, Jed Mason!" she retorted quickly. "If I have the appointment, I can and will stay."

"I didn't mean that—exactly—Emily," he stammered. "I meant that you could not live here alone."

A smile of crafty triumph broke on the face of the girl. "You think," she replied, "that I couldn't keep the job without an assistant. Oh, I know that you've been expecting to take dad's place! But, Jed Mason, I'm going to stay—I've got an assistant, and it's all

Jed stared in bewilderment. A slow flush came to his cheeks and his eyes grew dark and flashing. "Who is he—she?" he demanded sharply.

His old schoolgirl tormentor rose from the rocks and laughed merrily. "He—she?" she mocked. "Wouldn't you like to know, Jed? Well, you sha'n't find out. I'll—"

Something like an imprecation sputtered from Jed's lips, and, turning toward the tower, he said, "I will find out!"

But Emily Vance was ahead of him. She stood before the doorway of the house and blocked his en-

trance.
"You can't go in there! Never, Jed Mason!"
"I will!" he said, with equal determination.

He laid a hand on her arm and would have forcibly removed her from his pathway, but Emily, angered and indignant, turned upon him with all the fury of her five feet four. Unequal to him in point of strength, she nevertheless possessed a weapon which gave her an advantage. Blindly raising the boat hook which she carried, she

suddenly brought it down on his face and head with a crushing blow.

HEN Josiah Vance died without male

issue, the job of keeper of Pumpkin

Shoal Light should have rightly gone to young Jed Mason. So the people of Searsville thought, and so did Jed,

whose longing for the position was so intense that

it is doubtful if he was properly sorrowful for the sudden demise of old Josiah. But Emily Vance upset all the calculations of the inhabitants of the little

fishing village of her birth, and, in particular, morti-fied and disappointed Jed. Instead of relinquishing control of the light at the death of her father, she

immediately put in an application for the position of

keeper. There was no question about her qualifica-tions for the job, for Emily had lived for years in the little home under the great white tower and knew every duty of a keeper. In fact, in late years she had shouldered most of the burden of caring for the light, owing to her father's failing strength

light, owing to her father's failing strength.

Pumpkin Light Shoal had caused an estrangement

between the Vance and Mason families 'way back in

the third or fourth generation. The feud had been

handed down from father to son, and the struggle for possession of the light had been bitter and prolonged.

The keepership had alternately gone to a Mason and

a Vance. The rest of the villagers had stood aside

and permitted these two families to wage their silent

but bitter warfare for control of the lighthouse; but

there was no division of sentiment now that Josiah

Vance was dead and no son left to take his place. A woman lighthouse keeper was an unheard-of thing in that place, and Emily had few sympathizers in the

chagrin, Jed Mason took a more calm and dispassion-

ate view of the situation and even smiled a little at

Emily's quixotic actions. He was sure that it was

only a part of her perverse little nature to torment him by withholding the job as long as possible. Re-linquish it in time, she must; the government might

ive her the appointment, but no single woman could

live on that lonely rocky islet a whole winter without losing her reason. It was absurd to dream of such a

-3-

Jed had reason to know that Emily was capable of prolonging his agony indefinitely. Although their families had been bitter enemies for generations back,

the last two surviving members had not been able to

keep up the feud to the proper pitch of intensity.

ded was easy-going and good-natured, slow to anger
and resentment. Emily was quick, alert and highly

Emily had alternately taunted and made overtures to him, teasing and angrily snubbing him one day, and

permitting him to carry her books the next in return

or a rare smile. But the break had insensibly come

through late years, when Josiah Vance had claimed

nore and more of the time and attention of his daugh-

er; and when Emily took up her winter abode at the

ighthouse, Jed saw little of her. It is true that he ften found occasion to fish near the lighthouse rocks,

and even to anchor off Pumpkin Light Shoals within

hailing distance of the little white house on days

In due time Emily's appointment came from Wash-

ington, and Jed, hearing of it from the village gossip,

was troubled. It looked to him as if the girl was carrying the joke too far. That afternoon, when the news was confirmed, Jed sailed out to the shoals. A

little, forlorn figure was seated on a great rock back

when the sea was calm.

They had been school children together, and

After the first outburst of disappointment and

village in her effort to retain possession of the job.

Half stunned by the blow and the sudden onslaught of the girl, with the blood dripping from a wound on his forehead, Jed retreated a step and stared at her. Emily, now more frightened than angry, watched the blood trickling down his face. Her nerves suddenly lost their power and

her voice was past intelli-gent articulation. Jed, mistaking her fright for white anger, turned slowly and walked back to his boat. He cast off the bowline and sailed away-never once looking behind. If he had given one backward glance, he might have relented at sight of the little, forlorn figure sobbing hysterically on the rocks under the shadow of the lighthouse

Jed did not go to Pumpkin Light Shoals after that, but always made a wide detour of the dangerous rocks when entering or leaving the cove. He grew strangely quiet and reserved and was rarely seen in the village. The gossip of the place seldom reached his ears, and for all that he heard, old Pumpkin Light might have changed keepers a dozen times. The ugly cut on his face had healed, but it left a scar which he was very reticent about, and none in Searsville knew the real origin of it.

Although apparently not interested in the lighthouse any more, Jed could not get it out of his mind, and on nights when the wind howled and the rain fell in

sheets he would walk around the corner of his house to take a peek at the flashing light. Not that he de-liberately did this—he would never admit to such weakness; but the smell of the sea was good to him and the sight of its wild, tumbling waves always stirred him to life and activity, and there was no better point of vantage than on the windward side of his cottage. The winter opened mildly and life at Pumpkin Shoals could not be so bad, except for its wild loneliness. Jed often wondered if Emily, with her new assistant, enjoyed the situation, or whether, after all, she was growing sick of her job.

One night a storm which had been brewing several days turned the sea into a seething mass of foam. All that night Jed Mason, at irregular intervals, watched the flashing light on the shoals. Everything seemed to be well with it and its fair young keeper. A week of stormy weather culminated in a final climax of intensity that made the oldest inhabitants ransack their memories for its like. The wind blew a hurri-

cane, the rain beat in clouds of cold sleet, and the sea moaned and tossed in a white smother of foam from Land's End to Toothpick Ledge. The cottages and fishing huts along the coast shook and trembled under the shock of the blasts. Out at sea the leaden clouds leaned down to meet the waves, and all signs of a horizon were wiped off the map.

Jed Mason spent the early part of the night restlessly pacing the narrow confines of his small garden. Then, impelled by some subtle sense of impending danger, he donned his oil skins and tramped down to the edge of the rocky shore. A few hardened seamen like himself had found their homes stiflingly close and had sought the open air for relief. But Jed's mind was on the lighthouse and the young keeper. Every time he caught a glimpse of its flashing light he was surprised. It seemed as if no light could keep burning on such a night, and yet no man could recall when the Pumpkin Shoal Light went out. But that was because a Vance or a Mason had always been a keeper. A girl, although the daughter of old Josiah Vance, was different. Jed wondered if she needed company. If Emily's assistant was not competent, she would be orn out with the toil and effort of the past week.

Jed stopped suddenly in his walk. He had not asked any one whom Emily had for an assistant. The question was half formed on his lips as a neighpor passed in the darkness, but he crushed it back. She had not informed him and it did not concern him. He did not want to know. Deliberately he turned his eyes away from the light and gloomily paced the beach alone. From this reverie he was suddenly aroused by a voice in the dark.

"What's the matter with the Shoals Light?" The question was not directed at him, but he heard and looked across the water. The light was burning feebly and at times it failed to flash at all.

There was a commotion on the beach and a dozen yes were strained across the heaving waters. The light continued to twinkle feebly and then gasp as if for breath. The dramatic quietness of the men spoke more than words or passionate exclamations. None knew better than they the seriousness of the situation.

'Old Josiah's daughter must be sick," some one



remarked. "She ain't the kind to forget the lamp on a night like this.

"That comes from sending a woman out there to live alone," growled another.

Jed swung around sharply. Through the darkness he could barely make out the outline of the speaker.
"Hasn't she an assistant?" he demanded.

There was a grating cackle from an ancient throat and the last speaker responded, "Yep, she's got an assistant; but he ain't much good in a storm like this."

(Continued on page 582.)

she, anticipating his words, spoke first.

"I've got the appointment, Jed Mason!" she cried, exultantly displaying an officially stamped paper.

"Emily, you can't stay here as keeper of the

light," he replied slowly.

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In Stageland

The Dramatic Critic Has Something To Say about the Vulgar Play
By Harriet Quimby

Marie Cahill, In "Judy Forgot," at the Broadway. Caricature by Zim.

"THE MERRY WIVES," AT THE NEW THEATER.

NEW THEATER.

F "The Merry Wives of Windsor," recently produced at the New Theater and now playing alternate evenings with "The Thunderbolt," a New York critic wrote, "Frankly, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' is a vulgar and in many respects a foul play." Commenting editorially on the above, the always entertaining Evening Sun says, "What will the 'Dean' re of the emission that sulgarity and

say to that? We were of the opinion that vulgarity and foulness were to be found only in the plays of moderns, such as Ibsen, Tolstoy, Pinero, Gorky, Synge and so on, whereas the magical name of Shakespeare sanctified everything that was associated with it; in fact, it was something like profanity to suggest the pres-

ence of impropriety in the work of the greatest dramatist that the world

has ever seen."
That the majority of conservative theater-goers also hold this opinion is beyond doubt. I have seen bevies of young girls from the finishing schools, closely guarded by high-priced chaperons, sit in close attention to Shakespearean plays which, had they come from the pen of the modern writer, would have been forbidden production. I have listened to operas at which young people are always in attendance which, were the words spoken instead of sung, would be far more daring than some of the dramatic productions which I con-demn as unfit for public entertainment. I have entertainment. I have no desire to champion the modern writer of demoralizing plays and operas, but I cannot help feeling interested in the mental adjust-ment of those persons who discriminate between productions of equal value because one is older than the other. Personally, I believe



Nella Bergen,
Prima donna, with Sam Bernard,
at the Casino.

that the vulgarity of a play depends to a large extent upon the mental attitude of the person who hears it. I once read of a community, located in our sunny South, where, less than one hundred years ago, eggs, even fresh ones, were barred from polite conversation in mixed company! But to return to "The Merry Wives." This comedy, produced by the following excellent cast, Sir John Falstaff, Theodore Roberts, Slender, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Dr. Caius, E. W. Morrison, and Edith Wynne Matthi-

England last year, a slender, shadowy, graceful little person, grown into proportions far removed from elfishness. However, her additional avoirdupois does not affect her work, for, as *Anne Page*, what little she had to do was as well, if not as daintily, done as of yore.

"THE BACHELOR BELLES," AT THE GLOBE.
A combination of tuneful music and entertaining

comedy furnishes the setting for Adeline Genee, the charming little Danish dancer, whose grace and featherdown lightness are a relief after the army of more or less mechanical Russian dancers which has invaded New York. Little Miss Genee has never been more pleasing than this season, in her dance called "Butterflies and Roses," in which she is assisted by a chorus of pretty girls dressed as roses. If this is, indeed, the dancer's last visit to this country, as her managers say it is, we shall like to remember her in this exquisite picture. Throughout the Butterfly and Rose



Leo Ditrichstein,

the audience, defying detection as to its origin, is a source of considerable

OSCAR WILDE'S COMEDY.
One of the happiest of theatrical revivals is Oscar Wilde's delightful comedy, "The Importance of Being Earnest." However badly this work might be interpreted, it would be impossible to entirely kill the sparkle and wit contained in the crisp dialogue, which, is as appropriate to this season as it was to that in which it was written. But the cast selected for this revival is by no means bad. A. E. Matthews, who is popular in New, York, plays the part of Algernon Moncrieff, and Hamilton Revelle is cast as John Worthing. The part of Honorable Gwendolen Fairfax, which was played in George Alexander's

Gwendolen Fairfax, which was A. E. Ansplayed in George Alexander's
London production last year by Mrs. Pat Campbell's rather pretty daughter Stella, is well handled by Jane Oaker, although she does not look



Weedon Grossmith and Shiela Hesletine, In "Mr. Preedy and the Countess," at Nazimova's 39th Street Theater. Caricature by Zim.

the part. May Blaney plays the ingenue with refreshing girlishness. The honors of the acting, however, fall to Florence Edney and Ethel Winthrop, who play with a direction and skill quite outshining the actresses who appeared in the same parts in the London production.

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN PLAYS.

Mrs. Leslie Carter is advocating a new organiza-tion, which will be called "The National Society," for the encouragement of American playwrights, and s planning to start a movement toward a five-year boycott on foreign plays. As Mrs. Carter thinks she is working in a good cause, far be it from me to discourage her; but, judging from the results of the American playwrights' efforts during the last season or so, during which time the genuine successes turned out by native talent are in sad minority, I cannot see how the fifty-two theaters in New York, to say nothing of the thousands scattered over the United States, could continue to do business. Mrs. Carter complains, Foreign plays take up the most lucrative time in our With them come hundreds of foreign actors, who remain in golden America for the rest of their careers. Foreign authors are living in luxury from American royalties, and the small American manager who deals in home-made goods finds that he cannot get his play into New York, because these out-lined products are taking up all the time." Follow-ing on the heels of this come some data culled from metropolitan managers by Howard Fitzalen, a dramatic writer: "The general desire of the world and his wife to provide the stage with new material is costing managers considerable time and money, for, fearful of missing any flowers that blush unseen, they dare not return the ill-written efforts of amateurs that are submitted, fearing some one had hitherto been



"The Thunderbolt."

A. E. Anson and Thais Lawton in Pinero's drama, at the New Theater.



amusement.

"Mr. Preedy and the Countess."
Weedon Grossmith and his English company in the comedy at the Nazimova.

wasting his sweetness on the desert air. 'I have read, or have had read by competent men, something like forty-five hundred unsolicited plays,' said a prominent manager. 'Of that number I have secured just two which were fit to produce. One of these was slightly rewritten and just barely escaped failure, while the other lasted just two weeks.'"

From another source comes this cry: "Dramatists with plays up their sleeves that would fit Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon are hereby informed that their advances will be received with open arms, for this capable couple

(Continued on page 585.)



Sam Bernard,
In "He Came from
Milwaukee," at
the Casino.
Caricature by Zim.

Bessie Abott,
Star of Mascagni's new opera,
"Ysobel."

Ford, Mistress Page, Anne Page and Mistress Quickly, seemed to meet with more appreciation from a discriminating audience than any play which has so far been produced at the New Theater.

son, Rose Coghlan, Leah Bateman Hunter and Mrs. Sol Smith, respectively as *Mistress*

Recalling the New Theater cast, I was astonished to see little Leah Bateman Hunter, who came to us from

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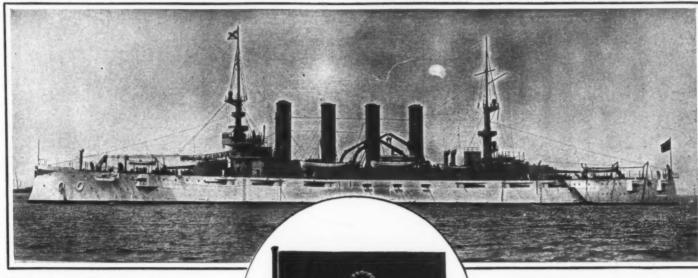
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ernard,

President Taft as a Traveler

How the Chief Executive Enjoys His Official Trips across the Continent and to the Canal Zone

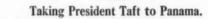
By Arthur Wallace Dunn



PRESIDENT TAFT is a good sailor. Just before he started on his recent trip to Panama, he remarked that he had been around the world three times and had often been on the ocean, but never had been seasick nor even felt the slightest indisposition.

The President enjoys every moment of a sea voyage. Every day he walks about three miles on the deck for exercise, but remains in his quarters most of the time, playing bridge with friends or reading. On the last trip to Panama he worked most of the time, reading and dictating. The reading did not include the light literature which people ordinarily take along to beguile themselves

while aboard The President's reading matter embraced annual reports of his Cabinet officers, public documents relating to government business, dissertations by men who have furnished him suggestions about the affairs of the government, together with drafts of por-



The cruiser Tennesses on its way down the coast to the canal zone, and a reproduction of the President's flag.

tions of his annual message which have been prepared in the different departments. All these had to be read and digested by the President at some time, and he took advantage of his inspection trip to Panama, and consequent freedom from pressing duties, to consider the various documents and draft his message to Congress.

When the President travels to Panama it is with when the President travels to Panama it is with two ships of the navy. Two years ago, after he was elected, but before his inauguration, Mr. Taft went to Panama on an inspection trip. He sailed in the cruiser North Carolina. The Montana, a sister ship, accompanied the North Carolina as convoy. The Tennessee, on which he sailed this time, is very near the same type as the North Carolina. The Montana was again the convoy. Absurd stories were told at was again the convoy. Absurd stories were told at the time of the first voyage about fitting the North Carolina for Mr. Taft's especial use. It was reported

that a new bathtub of extra size was put in the admiral's quarters for his accommodation. Now, the President has long been accustomed to joke and hear jokes about his size, and if he needed a larger bathtub than was in the ship he would ask for it.

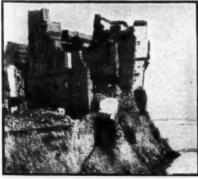
But the fact is the North Carolina was not changed for his accommodation, nor were any changes made in the Tennessee. Both the North Carolina and the Tennessee are flagships, with quarters for an admiral, and such quarters upon a modern warship are good enough for any-body. In a cruiser they are larger than in a battleship and afford all the space necessary the President.



When the President is on board a warship his flag or standard is always at the masthead. This flag has a blue background, with the United States coat of arms upon it. The Navy Department provides two

(Continued on page 581.)

Gleanings from the Foreign News



A castle falling on the brink of the Indus. One of the flood-besieged houses of Dera Ghazi Khan. he recent overflowing of the River Indus has almost completely wiped out the city of Dera Ghazi Khan, British India. Over 6,000 dwelling houses, temples and market places have been destroyed. The tree in the picture at the right is of peculiar interest in being sacred to the Goddess of Smallpox.



Stretching the New Cable between England and Norway.



The Kaiser driving through the streets of Brussels with King Albert The German Emperor Visits the King of the Belgians.

The First Indian Agricultural Fair



The Only Indian Fair He Ever Saw.



Two Pretty Little Spectators.



A Typical Old-time Squaw.



Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee

A Cheyenne chief who spent his early years on the warpath.

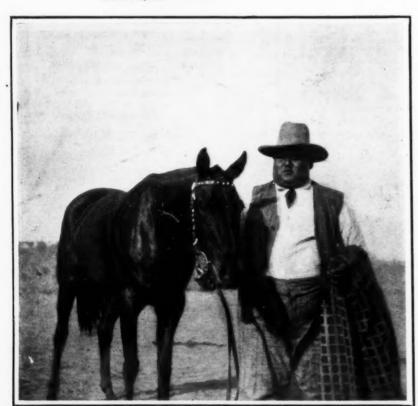
FOR THE first time in all their history of three or four thousand years, the red men have planned and conducted an agricultural fair. These photographs were taken at the first annual agricultural exhibit given by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian tribes at the town of Weatherford, Okla. The exhibit has proven that the Indian can follow a corn row as skillfully and as successfully as in frontier days he followed the warpath. The fair continued three days, from October 18th to 20th, and nearly three thousand Indians attended, bringing their tepees and dotting the hills and prairies with their portable tent houses. Friends of the Indians and local merchants offered prizes of money and merchandise, and back of the Indians was the supporting hand of the United States government. The agricultural exhibits embraced the grains and vegetables usually found on the Oklahoma farm. The Indians are also experimenting in the cultivation of cotton. The Indian women, especially the younger set, educated in government schools, brought exhibits of their cookery, dressmaking and needlework. Much of the program was given up to side shows, merry-go-rounds, red lemonade, horse racing and Indian athletic games. One of the picturesque incidents of the fair occurred when a big Indian, with braided hair, wearing a long Prince Albert coat and patent-leather shoes, came into the agricultural hall dragging a little tin trunk behind him. He was in fine humor and from his trunk he drew beans, potatoes, wheat, corn and onions. This man was Black Coyote, an Arapahoe chief. Until a few years ago he was wholly unreconciled to restraint by the United States government and was formerly one of the foremost leaders of disturbances in Nevada and Oklahoma. Black Coyote now controls seven 160-acre allotments of fertile lands, has adopted the Christian religion and this fall

planted eighty acres of wheat.



The Wonders of the Agricultural Hall.

Nearly three thousand Indians with their dogs, ponies and wagons attended the fair.



Ready for the Races.

An educated Indian entering his prize thoroughbred for the most exciting event of the week.



Waiting for the Drop of the Flag.

The women enjoy the excitement of the pony race fully as much as the men.

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Indian Bread Makers



Sifting the Flour.



Bleaching the Acorn Flour.

To get rid of the bitter taste, the flour is placed in a hole in the sand and water is poured over it.



Heating the Rocks To Bake the Acorn Bread.

Flour and water are put into a basket and cooked by means of hot rocks until the substance becomes a thick mush.



As the Rocks Cool They Are Replaced by Hot Ones.



The Basket Bread Pans.

It will be noticed that the weave of the basket material resembles somewhat the texture of a Panama hat.



Almost Ready To Eat.

When the loaves are done, they are put into the stream to cool and harden.

Photographs by B. H. Smith.

The Public Forum

Just What the Tariff Did.

Senator Depew, of New York.

TARIFF increased the duties upon champagne, which is not a necessary of life; upon imported wines, brandies and liquors, which are not vital necessaries of life; upon jewelry, silks and luxurious articles of

importations. There have been nearly four millions

more in value of cotton goods imported under the new

tariff than there was last year under the old, and five

and one-half millions of dollars more of woolen goods

under the new tariff than there was last year under

the old. If these nine millions of dollars' worth of

cotton and woolen goods had been manufactured in this country, as nearly the whole cost is labor, there

would have been nine millions more of money paid this fiscal year to the workingmen of the United

States than the amount which they received. The nine millions of dollars which went to the factories of

Germany and of France would have been paid out in the factory towns of the United States. That is one

the factory towns of the United States. That is one of the things which the tariff did. The anti-tariff man passes adroitly over that point. He knows it is

true, however. A little thought-honest thought-is

adornment for women who

can afford such things,

which are not vital neces-

saries of life, and it did not increase the duty upon

any article which is a vital necessary of life. It re-

moved the duty from hides.

It lowered the duty on

shoes, sole leather and har-

ness, on lumber, dressed meat, iron, steel, ore, hard

coal, soft coal, wood pulp and paper, barbed wire, peas, cabbages, sugar, sugar beets, salt, lard,

bacon and hams, which are necessaries of life. The

true test as to whether a

tariff is prohibitively high

and is not a restriction

upon the prices of American manufacturers is the



SENATOR C. M. DEPEW He tells how the tariff, while taxing luxuries, has made necessities cheaper.

Is Life More Secure in Mexico? Smeaton White, President of the Montreal Gazette

THE FIRST thing that the stranger from the north observes in Mexico, after he has begun to realize where he is, is the perfect order that prevails. We have all heard or read the praises of the Royal Irish Constabulary, of the London Metro-politan Police, of the R. N. W. Mounted Police; the Guardias Rurales of Mexico seem to be quite as efficient for the duties which they have to discharge as any of the above lauded corps. It must be remembered that President Diaz himself is a veteran revolutionist. No one knows better the type which had in the natural course of events come to exist in Latin America during the century of freedom. There were the "makings" of such a class in the North as well as in the South after the Civil War. We had Fenians and other marauders on the one hand, the Ku Klux Klan night riders on the other. We may be sure Diaz found abundant raw materials for his guardsmen. That was his fundamental reform—to make ex-revolutionists guardians of peace and order. He did it thoroughly. There are some who believe that life is more secure in Mexico than in the great republic adjoining it.

Encourage Our Railroads.

Arthur E. Stillwell, President Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad.

THE RAILROADS here ought to be given encouragement to go ahead. They ought to be allowed to share in the prosperity of the country to a greater extent than they do at present, because they are the greatest general contributors toward that prosperity. They should be put in a position where they could expend \$500,000,000. That is a sum that could be most judiciously expended by them in the next eight or ten years in bringing better operating conditions and increased facilities. The conditions of unrest that prevail here in consequence of legislation that is founded on agitation rather than on good sound law are doing this country harm abroad. This is evidenced by the general closing of the markets there against American securities, and the giving admission to South American securities. The railroads cannot prosper, cannot take their full share in the development of the country, unless they are fairly treated.

Why Legislation Fails.

Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss, of New York.

TE ARE prone to complain of the mass of illconsidered or unwise laws turned out each year. Could it be otherwise, when bills are hastily drawn, usually by an outsider, introduced by

members who often know little or nothing of their purpose, and then subjected to that interesting game of legislative battledore and shuttlecock-committed to committee, reported with amendments, advanced to third reading, recommit-ted, reported a second time, tabled or passed or recommitted again, with each time a new printing, and too often, in the end, the subject of log-rolling on the floor and barter or worsea maze of parliamentary procedure which staggers the novice and invites that costly favor most efficiently rendered by legislative lawyers and redoubtable horsemen of sable hue? Could it be otherwise,



Who thinks that a reorgan ization of legislative mods is necessary.

when important bills like those granting appropriations, in which each member is vitally interested, are held back until the last, that, lest his appropriation be cut out, the member may be docile under the party lash? It compels compromise, increases the boss's ability to deliver the goods, in return for campaign con-

The People Want the Truth.

E. P. Ripley, President of the Sante Fe Railroad.

HE PEOPLE are giving more thought to the railroad question than they ever did. Hereto-fore, only one side has been exploited. That anti-railroad side. The Santa Fe has been forced into a publicity campaign to give to the public its side. The campaign has been regarded with favor. It is gratifying to learn from the It is educational. people that they believe we are telling the truth.

Amateur Photo Contest



(First Prize \$5) England's "Pride of the Seas." Lord Nelson's historic flagship Victory. Francis Miltoun, France.



(Third Prize \$2) When the Show Is on the Road. The culinary department of a traveling circus Harriet Quimby, New York,



(Second Prize \$3) The "Little Mothers" of the Celestial Empire. Children at the American Board of Missions carrying their little brothers.

Hon. Amos P. Wilder, China.



Gathering Dainties for an English Market. Watercress is highly prized in London Margrain Vermilyea, England.

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The tr killing o membere Island, th Supreme City burn and the n morning, for more great mo not the Hains w made a the prote directly a ment rec started which th judge. that the ing, that were clo any law lay their equally u

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Untold Tales of the Trials.

(Continued from page 568.)

The trial of Thornton Hains for the killing of William Annis, it will be re-membered, was held in Flushing, Long Island, the reason for this being that the Supreme Court Building in Long Island City burned down about three years ago and the new one was not yet ready. One morning, after the trial had gone along for more than a week, a question of great moment arose—as to whether or made a decision offhand, but, heeding the protest of the lawyers, declared he would alter his decision if they could show him the authorities for such action directly after the noon recess. The moment recess was declared, the lawyers started out to find the legal volumes which they needed to present to the judge. They found, to their dismay, that there was no law library in Flushing, that the few law offices in the place were closed, and that the only trace of any law book of any kind that they could their hands on was an antedated and equally useless Code of 1906.
One of the most famous of American

murder trials was that of Tom Horn, in Cheyenne, Wyo., for the murder of William Nichols during the sheep men's war in the West. Horn, who was at one time a scout on the staff of General Miles and than whom no more fearless man ever lived, escaped three times dur-ing the progress of his trial and was just as often recaptured. He was finally sentenced to death and was the first man to be hanged by the Kelleher self-hanging device that was put in use in Wyo-

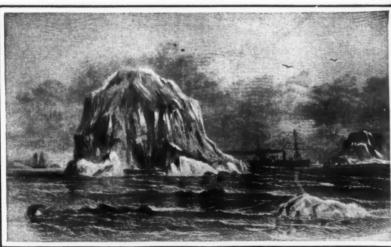
ming. Horn's last request was that two of his cowboy friends be permitted to sing, "Stand by the Throttle Steady"—a favorite melody-as he stood on the scaffold. His wish was granted and the song was sung to him as he stepped onto the fatal platform. It was not sung only once, however, as had been anticipated, but twice, for the self-hanging device, the noose around his neck that Horn, sentence.

angered at the delay in his execution, shouted, "Why in h—don't they work the machine with whiskey instead of water? It'd work faster.

Brief mention has already been made of tricks that have been used by lawyers in murder trials to impress the jurymen. There are two such tricks that must not go unchronicled. One is to the credit of William F. Howe. He was defending a man named Unger, in New York, years Unger had murdered a man on the East Side and the fact of the murder not the testimony concerning Claudia was fully established. Things looked Hains was admissible. Judge Crane dark for Howe's man, but Howe was a lawyer who never despaired. He had Unger take the stand in his own behalf, and the vivid story he narrated, a story of how he had struggled with the man in a battle of life or death and of how he had been compelled to kill him in selfdefense, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter, instead of death, as had been generally expected.

Just as Unger reached the climax of his narrative, just as he began telling of his desperate fight for self-preservation. there came to the ears of the jurors the sound of two urchins screaming and fighting in the street below. The bullying taunts of the stronger of the two were plainly to be heard, as was the cry of the lad who was defending himself. Unger, seemingly paying no attention to the noises, raised his voice and continued his story of self-defense.

The other trick referred to is to the credit of Judge Green, of Illinois, who defended Samuel Moser, in Pekin, Ill., for the murder of his wife and five children. Moser was a member of a religious sect known as the Menonites, and it was argued by the defense that the leaders of this sect had, by their fanaticism, practically made Moser insane and had driven him to the murder. Moser's father was a leader of the sect and was present in the courtroom throughout his son's trial. Judge Green, in his fight to show the maniacal spirit that dominated the sect, "worked on the conscience" of Moser's father until the latter broke down and in melodramatic manner foroperated by water, failed to work for a sook the Menonite creed. Moser, the defull minute. It was while standing with fendant, got off with an eight years'



An Ocean Danger Fifty Years Ago.

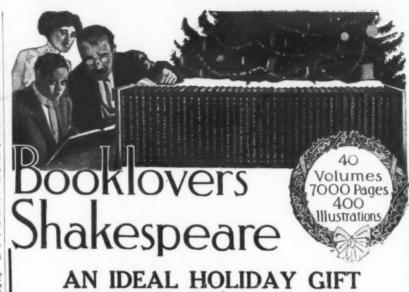
The United States mail steamer Vanderbilt passing through a field of icebergs about two hundred and fifty miles from Cape Race. At one time the ship was entirely surrounded by these huge floating castles of glittering white. The sketch was made by Albert Berghaus, our special artist, who drew and described the scene for LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S issue of June 23, 1860.



When a Great Tornado Swept the West.

ing of June 3, 1860, a powerful tornado swept across lows and Illinois causing a great loss and destruction of property. Huge buildings like the one shown above, which was in Albany, Ill., were swept from their foundations. The course of the windstorm was half a mile in width and over two hundred miles in length and the trail was littered with shattered edifices.

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Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE's cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



At the Convention of the American Bankers Association at Los Angeles, Cal.

A group of prominent delegates that attended the five days' session of the fifty-sixth annual gathering in October.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to Lestle's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as somethies a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ETTERS from readers who

ETTERS from readers who have a surplus to invest indicate that many think the always a natural desire to buy at the lowest level, yet very few are fortunate enough to do so, because most people wait until the market has started in for a well-sustained advance before they get the courage to go into it. Of course no one can possibly tell when the lowest level has been reached. That is a matter of judgment, and opinions differ.
The one fundamental principle of the

successful speculator and investor is to get into the market when prices are on a reasonable basis and when dividends yield satisfactory returns. The loser in Wall Street is usually the one who gets swept off his feet in the mad rush to buy during a hysterical bull movement. The winner is the one who waits until the market has had a serious setback, a pe- ence to the proposed increase in freight riod of liquidation and dullness, when rates. I hear some financial leaders dismost people are afraid to purchase. A fair question is whether we have reached that condition at present. No one can determine this, but we do know that stocks are a much more attractive pur-chase to-day than they were a year ago, when a great many persons thought there were inducements to go into the market.

In view of the general belief, a year ago, that stocks were a purchase, one must be a little surprised when he looks orous stock market as soon as these diffiback and compares quotations at that time with those of the present. It

bought on each recurring recession by those who look for better things in the coming year. It is curious to observe, time has come to get into the stock market. There is as we did before election, how when the market was rising all the financial writmarket was rising all the financial writers and the Wall Street tipsters were promising still better things, and how they all changed their minds immediately after election, when the market began to decline. I suspect that the talk of an advance before election was intended to help make a market for certain big operators anxious to take a profit, and that the depressing talk after election was meant to make a lower market for these same big operators to get in on.

So far as I can see, there are but two things in sight that stand in the way of an advance: One is the condition of the money market and the other is the un-certainty as to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous To-They think the outlook for business is good and that if the Supreme Court renders a sensible, logical and conservative decision in the trust cases and if the Interstate Commerce Commission will consent to a fair advance in freight

(Continued on page 579.)

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1911 to 1927 issued on this building and now offer the unsold portion. The net rentals for five years have averaged times the inter-

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and our business is profitable and growing. To enable us to increase our trade more rapidly, and earn large profits, we offer one thousand shares of our 6? Preferred stock at par, \$100 per share, with a bond one share of Common stock with everytwo shares of referred. WE GUARANTEE interest at the rate of on the Preferred stock, payable semi-annually, from the date of your investment. This insures a lair and regulreturn on your money from the start, which will be greatly increased when dividend payments on the Commo stock are commenced.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY 225 Fifth Avenue, New York

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

I have no doubt that the country wants industrial peace and business repose. Readers of this column in all parts of the country are writing me to that effect. From a way-off corner of Texas I have a letter from a merchant, intimating that Colonel Roosevelt, like Mr. Bryan, should subside and give business interests a chance to recuperate. After all, it is not so much a question of men as of measures. If legislators at Washington and at the various State capitals would stop listening to the demagogues and pay a little more attention to the business men, to bankers and railroad men, everybody would be happier and prosperity would no longer tarry on the threshold.

H., Springfield, Mass.: The company is not mentioned in the Copper Handbook.
C., Sharpsville, Pa.: The last dividend on U. S. Steel com, was paid Sept. 29. Stock bought on Nov. 7 will participate in the next dividend.
G., Dever, Col.: Va.-Car Chem., if it were assured of its 5 per cent. dividends, would be cheap. It sold last year around 40 and has had a substantial rise.

G., Dever, Col.: Va.-Car Chem., if it were assured of its 5 per cent, dividends, would be cheap. It sold last year around 40 and has had a substantial rise.

H., Chicago, Ill.: The company is a local institution and I am unable to trace any connection with, Wall Street. A mercantile agency report would be advisable.

L., Mount Vernon, N. Y.: I do not advise Ventura Oil nor Cal. Con. Oil nor the Potomac Refining Co. stock. Why not buy something that has a market on the exchanges?

R., Clearwater, Fla.: I am unable to advise in reference to the Mutual Profit Realty Co. It is not a Wall Street institution. I advise you to get a mercantile agency report before purchasing.

K., San Antonio, Tex.: I have no information in reference to the mining company. On general principles such things had better be left alone. Give preference to securities that are listed and have a market.

I., Wellston, O.: Nevada Con. and Utah Copper look as attractive as any of the copper stocks, but my experience has shown that it is better to deal in railroad and industrial shares than in the coppers, and safer, as a vule.

Alhambra: I presume the reference was to the sudden drop in the stock which created much comment and which was not explained except on the theory that insiders have heen selling and wish to buy them back at lower figures.

B. M. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.: I would not sell Atchison at a loss. If the Interstate Commerce Commission permits the railroads to make a slight increase in freight rates on certain commodities there will be no necessity for reducing dividends.

H. Buffalo, N. Y.: Toledo, St. Louis and Western, M. K. and T., Wabash, Eric and Rock Island common, are all among the cheap railway stocks that would probably advance sympathetically with others in a rising market. Yet they are no more attractive than a number of industrial common shares selling at the same or lower figures.

I. A. B., New York: I do not regard Nevada Con. in any sense as an investment stock. A speculative element has had much to do with its exploi

(Continued on page 580.)

----Are Men Naturally Honest?

THE PRINCIPLE of the "quick" lunch, which has become familiar in most cities, is now to be tried on a large scale—in a general store, in fact. To offset, if possible, the pre-vailing high prices, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, of Medical Lake, Wash., have formed a consumers' company. They have bought a general store, fully stocked with groceries and provisions and farm implements, the store being closed except to the hundred members of the union, each of whom has been supplied with a key. Each member helps himself to whatever he wants whenever he wants it, keeping account of his purchases and once a month turning in the amount due. The venture will doubtless prove a success, and will actually cheapen the price of all products by the cost of clerks, cashier, advertising and the usual profit to the storekeeper. The farmers of the Co-operative Union of Medical Lake constitute a closed corporation, and there is no reason why there should be any serious loss through the enterprise; but we in-cline to the opinion that honesty in general has not so far advanced as to permit the giving of a key to every member of the community or to leave the store doors altogether unlocked.

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It is absolutely free of all advertising on the front-even the calendar pads being printed on the back. We have tried to make this beautiful panel a suitable decoration for any home, hoping that it will act as an occasional reminder to hose receiving a copy that

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Arrangements are now being completed for two cruises of about three and one-half months' duration each "Around the World," the first to leave from New York on November 1, 1911, and the second from San Francisco on February 17, 1912, by the large, new transatlantic steamship Cleveland (17,000 tons). \$650 Including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, Duration 110 Days.

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tainty of the well-established insurance companies. In the latter, rates are never changed and payments of all financial obligations are an absolute certainty. Make your own choice as to where you will place your insurance.

will place your insurance.

T., Bloomington, Ill.: The Pittsburg Life and Trust Co. was organized in 1903. My preference would be an older company.
S., Sioux City, Ia.: I. Yes, if you would promote a saving habit as well as provide for the future. 2. The Northwestern Mutual Life stands well. 3. Yes. 4. I recommend insurance not only to provide for survivors in case of the unexpected death of the insured, but also to stimulate the saving habit in the latter. Many men who find it impossible to keep their savings are benefited by life insurance with its compulsory and regular payments.

Age-ts, Gulfport, Miss.: The company to which you refer has been established only seven years. Its expenses of management are heavy, as they must obviously be in any new company which seeks to compete actively with old established and successful competitors. Experience in every business has demonstrated that the older, well established concerns can usually do better than their young competitors. My preference in the insurance business especially would always be for the company with an undisputed record for efficiency and economy.

A., Salt Lake City, Utah: The old-line life insurance companies charge for policies an amount that a little more than equals the cost. Rates are based upon mortuary tables that are as reliable as logarithm tables. The amount over the actual cost of a policy is returned to a holder in the shape of dividends. An old-line company would be able to pay all its claims as they fell due because it charges for its insurance an amount over the actual cost of a policy is returned to a holder in the shape of dividends. An old-line company would be able to pay all its claims as they fell due because it charges for its insurance an amount over the actual cost of a policy is returned to a holder in the shape of dividends. An old-line companies will have the premiums coming in from old policies.

Hermit

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 579.)

would be very roomen to put your hard-earned money in the stock of a mining company that you know nothing about. Thousands have been misled by the false promises of mining, oil, plantation and similar companies. If anybody wants to bry cheap stocks for a chance to speculate he can easily do so by selecting some low-priced security which has a market on the exchanges. These stocks are always of a higher grade than miscellaneous security such as I have referred to, which are peddled about by canwasers or advertised in glowing terms in the newspacers. Leave all such things alone. 2. Afree booklet on Wall Street, ratters, called the "Cardinal Principles of Wall Street," will be sent by Norman W. Peters & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 74 Broadway, New York, on request.

(Continued on page 583.)

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children, 25c, a bottle.

English Knockabout

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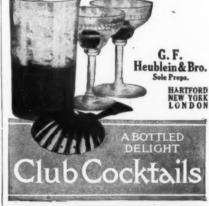






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The man who has made a fortune sometimes gets into society, and then society gets into him.

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Wonders of the U.S. Patent Office.

(Continued from page 570.)

this is probably intended for prize cats which are not allowed to roam. It consists of a ball filled with tiny holes, which opens with a self-closing spring. It is intended to be filled with catnip and closed. The feline gets his exercise by rolling the ball about in the impossible attempt to get at the catnip. Another has invented a time-lock tobacco box. At a certain time set each day the box closes and no more tobacco can be obtained. According to the patentee, it should be set earlier each day, and in this way the user will be broken of the

tobacco habit. A rain coat with a gutter all around and a spout back by which the water may run off is one of the early patents.

Perpetual motion is the subject of many patents, as are devices for waking sleeping persons. One of these is ar-ranged in such a way that if the sleeper does not get up a few minutes after being aroused, a portion of the bottom of the bed drops out and throws him into an uncomfortable position, making sleep impossible. Devices for saving people from premature burial are numerous, and in one of these, by means of a cord, the prematurely buried person may raise a red flag over his grave, and in another he touches a spring which lights a light, and still another may ring a bell for help or climb a ladder which reaches to the A curious patent is an instrument for "extracting skippers from cheese." This is accomplished by exhausting the air and causing the skippers to drop dead and fall into a pan under the cheese. One man secured a patent for growing sweet potatoes, and another has patented a recipe for hash, while another makes rain by sending dynamite kites into the clouds. The needs of the farmer are not overlooked and there are various devices to prevent hens from setting, one of which is a hood which keeps her from looking up to a nest.

Considerable humor is to be found among the patents, and the drawings of a peculiar-shaped tombstone, patented in 1860 by T. Windel, contain two verses which seem rather original:

> Here lies Windel, An inventor by trade. This monument you see Is an invention he made.

A curious fact, It has sometimes been said That he made it while living, But enjoys it while dead.

A volume might be written on the queer things on record at the United States Patent Office, by which the patentees expected to make a fortune. Men and women of all the walks of life have shown inventive genius, and they States. Foreigners, too, have patented many inventions in use in this country. to Panama.

President Taft as a Traveler.

(Continued from page 573.)

flags for a presidential voyage, one large one for use on the ship and which is hauled down when he goes ashore, and one smaller to be used on the launch or barge which conveys the President to and from the warship. When it is desired to show an extra amount of style for the landing of the President, a large and handsome rug is spread over the stern of the launch upon which he sits, the sides trailing over in the water. This is what the younger officers refer to as "putting on lots of dog." Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Taft does not spend much time going about the ship or upon the bridge—that place sacred to commanding officers. Once during the voyage the President makes a tour of the ship and sees everything and everybody, going from top to bot-tom. It may be added that he does not follow all the by-ways and ins and outs of the ship, for many of them are not constructed for a man of his architecture. President Taft "travels light" in re-

gard to baggage when he goes to Panama. He takes his white-linen Philippine clothing along, which he finds well suited to the Caribbean and Panama climates. Otherwise he is equipped, as usual, with ordinary clothes suitable for any journey. "He enjoys the tropical air and it does him lots of good," remarked one of his traveling companions. "He became ac-customed to that kind of climate when he was in the Philippines, and he sniffs the air with pleasure as soon as we get into the Caribbean Sea." Mr. Taft's traveling companions on the trip to Panama were his brother, Charles P. Taft; his secretary, Charles D. Norton; his personal military aid, Captain Archi-W. Butt, and his naval aid, Lieutenant-Commander Lee Palmer. This party, together with Captain H. S. Knapp, commanding the Tennessee, were of the presidential mess, as the meals are called on board warships. A stenographer and two secret-service men were also on board the Tennessee. Another secret-service man was on the convoy, come from every part of the United as were the newspaper men who accompanied the presidential party on its way



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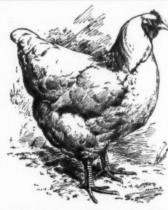
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The book tells where they find their market, how to keep hens laying regularly in winter, when to hatch chicks that are to do their best work in December and January; how to keep hels laying regularly in whiter, when to fact chicks that are to do why they fixed on a certain breed as the best for producing eggs, and how their whole system works to that end. It gives photographic pictures of their plant, and plans of their buildings, which can be built in sections, large or small, as needed. The Corning Egg-Book is sold in combination with the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

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coward, but it is different with a mule. white hands in a paroxysm of agony.

Keeper of the Light.

(Continued from page 571.)

Then it was a man or a boy! Jed's brows contracted and his breath came lover, and he could only stare in wonder hard and slow. "What's his name?" he into the eyes gazing into his. Another asked sharply.

"Tom, I guess, is his name; but Emily calls him-

The rest of the sentence was lost in the howl of the wind. Jed paced the beach with heavy tread. The light showed dimmer and more erratic in the distance. The voices on the beach increased in numbers and intensity. Jed heard them in a confused sort of way. Finally, out of the babel, he heard

clearly a few anxious ones saying,
"She's in trouble. She must be sick
or hurt. But, Lord! no man could reach her in this sea!"

Sick! Hurt! Emily in trouble out ing nervously and bashfully at the half-there on the shoals! Jed dully repeated the words, to make sure if he had heard "Jed, how did you get here?" Emily aright. Then her assistant had deserted her or was incompetent. It made no difference which—Emily was in trouble and the shoals light was burning dimly. For the sake of its past keepers it should not be allowed to go out. Jed, slow of speech and slow of action, was a whirl- youwind of energy when fully aroused. Ten minutes later he was struggling with a lifeboat, trying to launch it in a sea which twice ingulfed it. He was deaf to all the warnings and entreaties of the old fishermen. They were no more to him than the prattle of half-grown chil-

It was a Titan struggle of man against the elements—a fight which did not end until his boat grated on the rocks of the Then the first touch of the keel shoals. on a submerged point smashed his frail craft to pieces, and he was in the water taken sick, and so there was no one else over his head. But he had expected to take her place—no one except Tom, that; no boat could make a landing in and I took him." such weather and expect to live. Jed threw off his heavy clothes and struggled in the water for a foothold. Twice he "Emily," Jed gasped, "you have been out here alone all winter with only—only—that cat?" missed the slippery rock and was sucked back by the retreating waves. In the third effort he managed to pull himself half up and gain a moment of breathing rest. The shoals were covered by a mass of seething waves, and Jed had to guide himself from rock to rock by a sense of touch. But it did not matter much if he slipped and fell time and again; he knew that he would reach solid ground in time. Nothing could hold him back. Only his giant strength could withstand the onslaught of such a Drenched but unweakened, he finally stood secure from the encroachments of the sea directly under the shelter of the great, towering light. He hesitated a moment at the doorway of the tower. His memory recalled an unpleasant experience there. As if mocking him for his heroic efforts, a vision of Emily with the upraised boat hook flashed before his mind. He retreated an instant, and then, banishing the vision from his mind, he pounded on the

It was locked and resisted his puny efforts; but, raising a loose rock from its wet bed, he flung it crashing against stout, oaken boards. They were splintered by the shock, and Jed crawled through the opening thus made. He knew the interior of the lighthouse as if he had been born and reared there, and without a mistake he plunged through the darkened room, down a short, tunnellike alley, and then up the spiral stair-He took three steps at a time, ascending the giddy height like a bird soaring upward in the face of a wind. When he reached the top he breathed a sigh of relief. The lamp was still feebly burning, but outside on the platform, close to it, lay huddled a dark form. Jed raised it gently from the wet stones and carried it inside. One glance at the I Was Deaf 25 Years

his heart. Had the last of the Vance family yielded its right to keep the light? Was Jed now the rightful keeper? In that moment of realization of his ambitions. Ind. More realization face. wet, white face sent a pang of terror to his heart. Had the last of the Vance of his ambitions, Jed Mason groaned. It was an empty reward which he no longer craved. He bent over the prostrate figure and brushed back the wet hair with his own hard, worn hands.

"Emily, Emily!" he breathed. In his fear and excitement he lost the power to act. He crushed the face and body to his breast, and repeated over and over again the name which was so

Then slowly, ever so slowly, the pair LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S of blue eyes opened and a sigh escaped the drawn lips. The magic of her recovery took the breath away from the burly sigh, and then a faint smile broke out on

the lips.
"Jed," she whispered softly, "have

He sprang to his feet with a sharp ex-clamation of disgust. He, a Mason, the son of a long line of lighthouse keepers, had failed in his duty! The lamp was going out and the ocean pathway would soon be without a guiding beacon. trimmed the wick and filled the lamp with oil, and when the light once more flashed brightly across the sea a cheer went up from a score of throats on shore. But Jed did not hear them; he was star-

asked finally, to break the tension.

"I came in a boat."
"On a night like this?"

Jed nodded.

"Why did you come, Jed?"

"Why, because they said you-He stopped. A slow flush entered his

bronzed face.

"Emily, where's your assistant?"
"My assistant?" in surprise. "Oh,
Tom is sick. He's over there. Poor
dear, he doesn't like this storm."

Jed's eyes followed her pointing finger. dren. He would get out to Emily if he had to swim the distance.

A big cat was curled up in a heap. started in surprise, and then turned started in surprise, and then turned his inquiring eyes back to the girl.

"Yes, that is all the assistant I have now," Emily explained. "Aunt Mary promised to come here and live with me, She was to be my assistant, but she was

The girl nodded her head.

"I had no one else, and I didn't want to lose the position. I—I promised father I would hold it, and——"

Jed got up and walked around the narrow space a few times. He stopped in front of her and asked gently,

"How did you get hurt, Emily?" "I fell in trying to trim the wick and struck my head on the iron railing. Oh,

Jed, I don't know what would have hap-pened if you had not come! The light would have gone out."

"Yes, the light would have gone out," he repeated mechanically. Then he resumed his pacing, only to stop in front of her once more, his brow knitted in

deep thought.
"Emily, if your aunt cannot come here, you must resign as keeper or get another assistant. The law requires it,

She nodded and gulped,
"I'm going to resign," she said simply.
He stood in perplexed silence for anther moment.

"You're doing this for—"
"For you, Jed," she finished for him.
'You have earned the position."
"But I can't take it," he replied stubbornly; "not now—not unless—unless you will stay as my assistant. Emily, will you—will you?"

She was looking at him with eyes wide

open and full of a strange emotion.
"I mean," he stumbled on clumsily, "I mean, Emily, as—as my wife. I love you, Emily. I shall not stay without you. I could not after this. The place would be haunted by your face, and I could never endure it. I would lose my reason, and the light would go out some night—a night like this."
"Then, Jed, we must keep it burning. It would never do to let it go out. It never has and—"

never has, and-

He sprang toward her with an inar-

"'Jed," she whispered, "I am very red. I've had no sleep for three ights."

"Then, dear, you can sleep now. I say extra charge."

"Then, dear, you can sleep now. I say extra charge."

"Young man—"Well, inscribe on it, 'From George to Alice."

Jeweler—"H'm! The lady is your tired. I've had no sleep for three nights."

"Then, dear, you can sleep now. I will watch and keen the light."

will watch and keep the light.

So Jed began as keeper of the Pumpkin Shoal Light before his official appointment, and for two sleepless nights beating high, despite the roar and turdear to him. He kissed the lips, the bulence of the elements outside, while the inscription be simply, 'From Emily alternately slept and chatted and ward, but it is different with a mule. white hands in a paroxysm of agony.

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sister, maybe?"

Young man—"No; the fact is, this is an engagement ring."

Jeweler—"Ah, my young friend, I

he watched and tended, with his heart have had considerable experience in engagement rings and would suggest that

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(Conti

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From any-

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 580.)

(Continued from page 580.)

P. New York: I do not regard the Doyle Consolidated Mines Co. stock as an investment. Stocks of that character are necessarily speculative.
G. Lisbon, O.: I cannot advise in reference to the American Druggist Syndicate stock as no report is available and it is not a Wall Street security. It advise you to proceed with caution.
R., Omaha, Neb.: Directors of a corporation have no right to confiscate its property or appropriate its earnings. If they undertook such a thing the courts would speedily compel them to make restitution on complaint of any stockholder.
H., Ozone Park, N. Y.: Neither of the companies in which you hold stock commends itself to me from the investment standpoint. Both have been very I busy solling stock on statements that I hardly regard as conservative.
B., Cambridge, Minn.: New York. New Haven and Hartford has long been regarded as an investment attock. While, in common with other railroads, it has suffered from the opposition provoked by a hysterical public feeling, it is in the hands of capable men who are developing its carning power on successful lines. It has been understood that it would profit by the building of the proposed new railroad from Buffalto of Troy, an application for which is pending before the Public Service Commission of New York. This would be in direct competition with the New York Central between these points, and it is possible that the belief that the new road may be built may be one of the factors in influencing the recent decline in Central stock.
C., St. Louis, Mo.: Such stocks represent congestions of a private rather than of a public nature.

JASPER. NEW YORK, November 24, 1910. ----

New York's Army of Firemen.

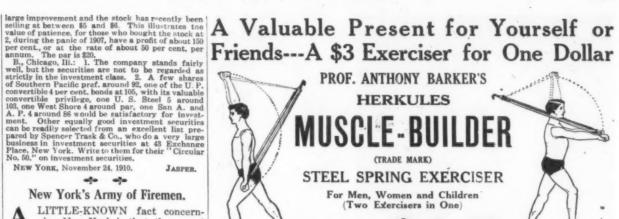
LITTLE-KNOWN fact concerning New York is that the second greatest city in the world has a uniformed force of firemen numbering 4,350. There are in the service 172 engine companies, seventy-three hookthe new road may be built may be one of the factors in influencing the recent decline in Central stock.

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M. Baltimore, Md.: Of course no one can say that any railroad stock might be regarded as just as safe as a savings bank investment, but the long and creditable dividend-paying record of the Pennsylvania puts it in the investment, but the long and creditable dividend-paying record of the Pennsylvania system prepared by Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 66 Broadway, New York. A copy of this circular will be sent to any of my readers on application to that firm.

N. Y.T., Jacksonville, Fla.: I when I advised the purchase of New York Transportation it was selling at about \$2 a share. It represents the company which runs the busses on Fifth Avenue, and I said long ago that when the conpany was able to provide the necessary power the franchise would prove to be valuable. Now that the auto-busses are being so successfully run the earnings are showing a and-ladder companies and eight hose wagons, also four water towers and three searchlight engines. This is a remarkable array of fire-fighting facilities.



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There are as many different exercisers on the market as there are fish in the sea. A great many of these are almost worthless and are put together absolutely regardless of the requirements of the people for whom they are intended. I would not offer the Herkules to the public if I did not know that it is all I represent it to be and the best exerciser that can be had at the price.

Bow

LEG MUSCLES.

THE HERKULES WILL LAST

ot made of cheap rubber and cloth to wear out in a few a few weeks' time, but is built from the very best of steel creptionally durable. It is never in the way, because, t in use it can be lifted from its hook and placed in a swer or box.

FOR THE WEAK OR STRONG

The Herkules is equally adapted to the weak or strong for the ason that the resistance can be increased or decreased to sust sonly necessary to lengthen the distance between yourself and wall to which the exerciser is fastened. The further away a get the greater the resistance. Consequently, you cannot to grow the usefulness of the Herkules.

TWO EXERCISERS.

TWO EXERCISERS IN ONE

An extra handle is furnished with each macline. This extra handle is furnished with each macline. This extra handle makes it noishle to convert the Herkels into a Chest Expander for use in developing the chest and lungs and the massless unrounding the Heart and Vital Organs. This is done by merely lifting the machine from its book and fastening the TWO EXERCISERS IN ONE

extra handle to the end which hooks on the wait. This gives you a perfect Chest and Lung Expander and adds 100 per cent. to the effectiveness of the Herkules. No charge is made for the extra handle.

BOWLING.

CHEST EXERCISE.



NOTICE.—As Professor Barker does not employ agents, it is necessary to obtain the complete outfit, consisting of the Muscle Builder, two charts of instructions, three separate handles and two screw attachments, to send \$1.00 to Prof. Anthony Barker,

110 W. 42d St., near 6th Ave., New York, N. Y.



Individual instructions for Health and Strength at my select Gymnasium or by mail. Particulars on request

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The family always wants to know that you "arrived safely," what sort of trip you had, how you found things at your destination.

Send them a Night Letter any time before midnight and they will receive it next morning.

The Night Letter prevents anxiety on the part of those who are left at home and enables you to telegraph a real message with something of yourself in it.

The terseness of the ordinary telegram is not required. Fifty words may be sent as a Night Letter at the same rate as a ten-word day message.

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Victor Hemery.

Who captured second honors racing in only a fraction of a second behind the winner.

Winning the Grand Prize Race



Brown Covering the Last Lap of the Race at Savannah.

His average time was 70.55 miles an hour for the entire distance of 415.2 miles. His prizes consisted of a cash sum of \$4,000, the custody of the \$5,000 gold cup and several cash awards from automobile manufacturers.

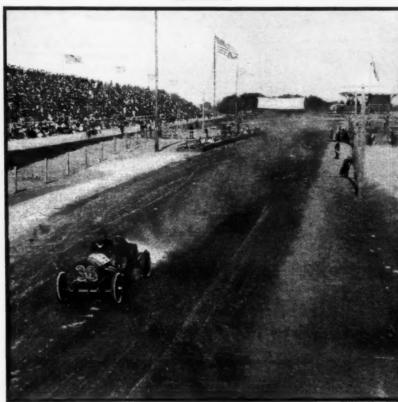


Dawson Finishing First in the Light-car Event.

Winning the Savannah trophy offered for cars between 231 and 300 cubic inches piston displacement.

His average time for the entire distance of 276.8 miles

was 62.28 miles an hour.



Starting Out on the Last Lap.

This photograph shows a typical stretch of the Savannah course and the grand-stands. Fully 20,000 persons saw the races from these inclosures, and it is estimated that 200,000 persons witnessed the contests from along the course.



A Roadside Catastrophe.

Louis Wagner's car which turned turtle while going at a terrific rate of speed. The driver was hurled many feet forward and landed on the hard surface of the face course. He miraculously escaped serious injury.

Photographs by Joseph P. Watkins.

December 1, 1910

















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In Stageland.

(Continued from page 572.)

are in vaudeville for no other reason than that they are unable to find a suitable vehicle in which to display their talents in the 'legitimate.' For this reason there are many well-known stars who have gone on the variety stage." Mrs. Carter overlooks the fact that the discovery of a genius means quite as much to the manager as it does to the playwright. Patriotism is all very good, but because Americans are not yet capable of turning out enough good plays to satisfy producers, it will scarcely be fair to deprive audiences of the pleasure of being enter-tained in a theater, any more than it would be fair to deprive readers of good literature or collectors of beautiful paintings for fear of making the foreigner prosperous.

Plays to which one may take his wife or daughter:

or daughter:

"The Importance of Being Earnest." "The Concert." "The Commuters." "Smith." "The Concary." "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." "The Scarlet Pimpernel." "The Country Boy." "Hans, the Flute Player." "Madame Sherry." "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." "The Blue Bird." "The Cub." "The Gamblers." "Mme. Troubadour." "Judy Forgot." "He Came from Milwaukee." "Judy Forgot." "He Came from Milwaukee." "Tillie's Nightmare." "Mother." "Getting a Polish." "The Bachelor Belles." "Naughty Marietta." "Hippodrome." "The Speckled Band." "Mr. Preedy and the Countess." "The Thunderbolt." "Sister Beatrice." "Gentleman from Misbolt." "Sister Beatrice." "Gentleman from Mississippi."

Abolishing the Collection Plate.

REVOLUTION of church finances is presaged by the abolition of the collection plate by all of the Methodist churches of Cook County, Illi-Methodist churches have never had the pew-renting system, and the collection-plate method of gathering revenue has seemed to be a necessary part of Methodist worship. It is highly significant that it is among churches of this denomination that the initial step has been taken which may eventually supersede the time-honored collection plate by a more businesslike system. Churches cannot too soon correct their lack of financial system, with its dependence upon chance contributions, socials, bazaars, etc. In their financial department, churches should be as well organized as any business enterprise The deficit which most of them are accustomed to face at the end of every year is not creditable to the cause of religion. Sooner or later churches always meet their obligations, but it would be to the advantage of religion if these were so provided for in advance that they could be met without the delay of

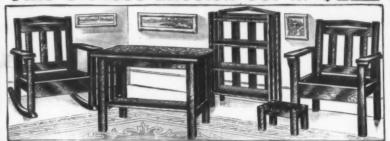
many months or even years.

The Cook County (Illinois) churches plan to make out a budget of all expenses at the beginning of the year, and provide at once for meeting it. most progressive churches have long been doing this, but without question a big majority have never done so the result, most churches are behind in meeting their obligations as a chronic state, until there are some good people who seem to think it should not be expected to be otherwise. This gives the church a bad reputation in paying its bills, when it ought to have the best, and induces various questionable methods of raising funds. Not only so, but it often brings the clergy as a class into ill repute through no fault of their own. To his own great embarrassment, the minister is slow to meet his financial obligations, simply because the church he serves thinks he may be paid at any

On all moral questions a clergyman should be an example, and there is some moral significance in the way one pays his bills. Any church which claims to be independent, any church that would scorn the mere suggestion of missionary support, should be compelled to meet the salary of its minister and all other gations as promptly as any purely business organization would do so. may not be a spiritual activity, but it has a direct and decided bearing on spiritual influence and success. The world, for example, would not have a very high opinion of a revival of religion in a church that is always behind in its financial obligations.

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Fifty cents per case of 6 glassstoppered bottles. For home and office.

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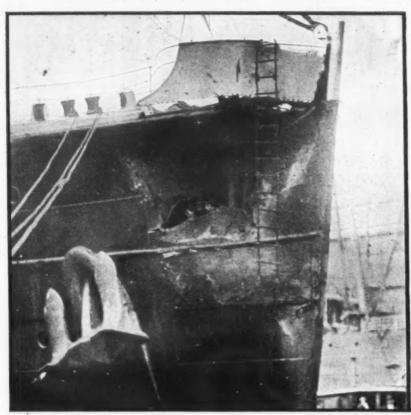
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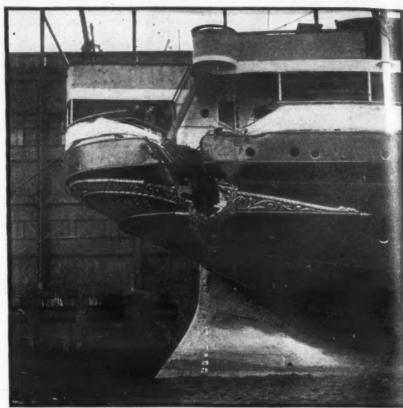
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In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY"

Record of Current Events



The Result of a Collision between the "Lorraine" and "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm."



The "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm" with Her Damaged Stern.

A large hole was torn in the starboard bow of the Lorraine. The injury was high above the water-line.

On November 17 the Lorraine, a French liner, through a misunderstanding of signals, crashed through the stern of the Wilhelm, the German liner, as she was backing out of her dock. No one was injured on either vessel, but both boats were obliged to put back into their docks in New York harbor.



Where the Continental Army Defended Fort Washington.

nveiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution on a plateau overlooking the near New York City. The stone indicates the location where a structure fense was erected and which bore the brunt of the assault when





Mexicans Making a Hostile Demonstration in Guadalajara.

Mexicans infuriated by the recent lynching of the Mexican Rodriguez in Texas wrecked several American dwelling houses and demoished a number of stores and shops in the American colony.

The riots extended to Mexico City and to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, where the American consulate was wrecked.



Texas Rangers Guarding the Border-line.

On November 14, the Governor of Texas was informed that a band of armed Mexicans was marching to Rock Springs. Tex., the scene of the recent lynching, to avenge the death of Antonio Rodriguez.

Although the alarm was groundless, the Governor got into quick communication with the State rangers and ordered them out ready for an emergency.

THE ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTS IN MEXICO.

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Photogravure in blue-black, 12 x 16,
Fifty cents.

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